The Independent.

"But as we were allowed of God to be put in Trust with the Gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing Men but God, which trieth our Hearts."

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The Independent.

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Our Special Contributors.

A FOREST-TEMPLE IN OHIO.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

NEWARK, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1861.

Yesterday we attended a service of worship in a very extraordinary cathedral. It was as much more spacious and sublime than your boasted "Trinity" as it is older than Trinity in date. The order of architecture antedates the Gothic; nay, is not unlikely the original from which that perpendicular and pointed style was first copied by the "master masons" of the middle ages. It is the divine order of architecture in which the Creator reared the earliest temples ever employed for his worship.

If Bryant had been with us yesterday, he might have seen a perfect realization of his matchless *forest hymn*. If one of Ohio's pioneers had sat beside us on the ground and listened to the clear voice that rang through the forest stillness, he would have been reminded of those primitive days when on some favored Sabbath he heard, with great joy, "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." To me it was a novel scene—read of in Western story, but never actually witnessed. Gladly therefore did we learn that during the long Sabbath afternoon a Methodist preacher was to address a company of cavalry recruits in a magnificent wood inclosed by one of the ancient fortifications not far from this village.

When we drove up to the spot, the long lines of vehicles hitched by the roadside recalled Wirt's celebrated description of the rustic congregation in Virginia before whom the "Blind Preacher" delivered that famous discourse embalmed in the spices of Wirt's oriental rhetoric. The farmers had gathered from the neighborhood, riding in through cornfields as tall as the heads of the mounted horsemen. A few smarter bonnets marked the visitors from the adjacent village. At the entrance of the grove stood a group of the inevitable *volunteers*, whose gray or scarlet now greets you even in the most sequestered rural districts of the interior. It is impossible to get beyond the sight and the sound of this stupendous war of liberty. It covers one-third of a continent. It shakes the avenues of great cities with its tread of armed men. The pulsations of its fervid throb extend to the log-cabins of the Red River and the Minnesota. Oregon has as much of vital stake in the conflict as the old Bay State; the trapper of the Rocky Mountains is at one with the banker of Wall street. The whole world has its anxious eye on this the great irrepressible contest of the age. Our service yesterday was one of the million sacred incidents of the memorable war.

When we entered the forest, the service had commenced. It was held near the center of one of those remarkable inclosures known as the "ancient mounds" of Central Ohio. For a mile in circuit extended a perfectly circular bank of earth about twenty feet in hight. On the inner side of the apparent redoubt was a deep ditch, covered, like the bank, with an unbroken carpet of grass. The whole vast circuit of mound or redoubt—three times larger than the Coliseum of Rome—was overgrown by gigantic trees. We saw oaks and maples on the very top that were four feet in circumference, and nearly one hundred in hight! This proves incontestably that the race which threw up these extraordinary embankments existed here before Plymouth Rock was ever known—perhaps before Columbus had ever set foot on the Western Continent. This may have been a huge Fortress Monroe of the aboriginals. Perhaps the walled town of some Tamerlane of the wilderness. A singular mound in the center of the inclosure, shaped like a spread eagle, gives color to the conjecture that this might have been a stupendous temple from whose central altar once rose the smoke of sacrifice. Who can tell to what "Unknown God" that altar was reared? Who can imagine what chants of strange devotion may have rung through this air before yonder giant oaks had dropped as acorns into the soil of these embankments?

It was not far from this spot, and in a mysterious mound like these, that the famous "Holy Stone" of Newark was discovered last November. I examined that stone (over which a brief discussion was once held in the columns of *The Independent*) after our yesterday's worship, and I was at once impressed with the thought—perhaps the men who heaved that embankment once offered praises to the God of Israel in this place in centuries gone by. The stone is evidently genuine. It is a hard novaculite, not much larger than a human hand. Upon its four sides are cut a series of characters that are for the most part decidedly Hebraic in form. A few of them are Syriac; and one has the look of Etruscan. According to the elaborate interpretation of a skillful clergyman of this town, the legend on the stone is an abridgment of the Ten Commandments. A carved head, like a Jewish priest's, is surrounded by three Hebrew letters that bear a strong resemblance to the name of MOSES. The care with which the relic was inclosed (in a sealed stone box) implies that its makers held it sacred; and the fact that it was found beside a decayed coffin filled with human bones gives additional weight to the presumption of its religious character.

Surrounded with such memorials of the mysterious past, you need not be surprised that our service yesterday in that weird forest-sanctuary had a strange sensation in it for one who dwells in a prosaic city. The wood itself was one of the grandest we ever entered—reminding us of the gigantic forest under which William of Orange used to stroll in the great Park of the Hague. The denizens of New York and Brooklyn seldom see a *tree*; our parks and streets are sentineled, for the most part, with only shrubs of a larger growth. What a lilliputian collection of twigs is our Central Park in comparison with the oaks of Brobdignag that overarched that sylvan congregation! Some of the veterans must have reached one hundred and twenty feet, and for breadth of limb they emulated Lebanon's cedars. Over the preacher's head hung pensile branches, with a light-green foliage; and occasional gleams of pale sunlight made a mosaic of changing amber and emerald on the turf beneath. Further off, we saw the branches and trunks of stately elms interlacing in high cathedral arches. Beyond the surrounding wall of earth that inclosed the amphitheater, stretched away the distant aisles of the vast sylvan sanctuary, dim and cool. In certain directions the tree-tops were dark as night from depth of foliage. The Druids could not have chosen a spot more congenial to their mysterious devotions. And through all the vast forest reigned a silence so profound that the dropping of a nut or the rustle of a squirrel leaping from limb to limb made a distinct and palpable sound.

You may imagine that the strains of the hymns sung to sweet Methodist tunes had a peculiar charm as they floated through the still Sabbath air. Commend me to the singing which John Wesley loved. His disciples are making no improvement in the attractiveness of their worship by discarding many of the wild and spirit-stirring melodies that were the favorites of the camp-ground and the "love-feast." Was there ever a Methodist preacher who had not a voice for out-of-door service? If so, the earnest brother who "occupied" nature's pulpit yesterday was not one of them. His clear tones rang through the groined arches of oak and hickory like the clarion-notes of an organ in Westminster's nave. The soldiers gathered in a group before the stand. Behind them sat women and children, mingled with brown-faced farmers from the adjacent country. All eyes were fixed on the preacher as he expounded the duties of the Christian patriot. He was still preaching when we left, to prepare for our evening service elsewhere. And as we stopped and looked back at the picturesque group of worshipers gathered under the shadows of those ancient oaks, and surrounded by the mystic monuments of an unknown antiquity, we confessed that we had never witnessed a Sabbath service like unto that one in the forest-temple of Ohio.

THE DECISIVE BLOW: A LESSON OF BULL RUN.

BY REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D.

My last letter was written in London just before the news of the defeat of the United States forces in the battle of Bull Run. At that time public opinion was becoming every day better enlightened as to the true causes of the conflict between North and South, more favorable to the North, and more positive and fervid against the South. It was getting to be universally understood and felt that secession is mere rebellion, an impious conspiracy against the Government and country, which must at all hazards be put down. There wanted only an assurance that on the part of the North the war was to be a war against slavery, and every element of sympathy with the South, and with the rebellion, would have been annihilated, and the whole people and Government of Great Britain would have gone with great unanimity and earnestness on the side of the United States. There was a conviction that it only needed the proclamation of freedom as the object of the war, to render the cause of the Southern Confederacy hopeless, and the triumph of the North immediate and final. Still, public opinion wavered for want of that proclamation, and because of the fear that the people and Government of the North would still tolerate slavery, and support the pretended constitutional rights of the slaveholding states to the possession of human beings as property.

In these circumstances, the announcement of the battle of Bull Run has had precisely the effect which we predicted it must have, when we heard it, as our ship passed Queenstown on the way to the United States. Just before this news, the declarations ecclesiastical and political to the effect that emancipation could not be the object of the war, and that when it was over, things would return to their former footing in respect to slavery, were the subject of exceedingly unfavorable comment in Great Britain, and had operated to check the tide of sympathy that was rising in our favor, causing many persons to feel and to say that they could not sympathize with the North any more than with the South, for that both seemed alike to ignore and trample upon the rights of the poor slave. The hazard now is, that this success on the part of the South at Bull Run, exaggerated as it will inevitably be, may precipitate public and governmental opinion in England and France against the North and in favor of the South to such a degree, as to render a recognition of the Southern Confederacy a probability. Another similar success on the part of the South would quite turn both opinion and purpose against us.

And now we see the irretrievable mischief produced by the position of the Northern Government and Administration, in refusing to direct the war against slavery. Had this been done, had the people in Great Britain and France been made to see, been convinced, that the purpose of our Government and people was justice and freedom to the enslaved, and a deliverance of the whole country from the crime and guilt of slavery, no temporary success of the Slave trading Confederacy in their rebellion could have produced any change in Europe in their favor. On the contrary, every sympathy and effort would have been deepened and increased in behalf of the North. And we see the infinite importance of immediately striking that blow against slavery, which will retrieve our affairs and our reputation, and save us from the dreadful disaster of having the Slaveholding Confederacy recognized by any European power. Unless we speedily proclaim war against slavery, we are in danger, through the recognition of the Slave Confederacy, of being plunged into war also with Europe. But worse than all this, unless we proclaim war against slavery, we are ourselves in rebellion against God, having come to that point of divine Providence in the government of this world predicted by Jefferson, when there would not be a single divine attribute that could take part with us, but every one against us, in the conflict, GOD BEING A JUST GOD.

In this situation, with what amazement will the people of England receive the intimations that our Government are still resolved to spare and protect slavery, regarding even fugitive slaves as property, and proclaiming as a reward to loyal slaveholders that their right of property in their slaves is to be respected! An article in Saturday's *Times* on the Slavery question, under the head of Special Dispatch from Washington, has a paragraph beginning with the following sentences: "The Government has an intimation to day from the North of the formation of an organization which threatens very much to complicate existing difficulties. No reliable information has yet been obtained of the extent of the society, but its purposes have been pretty clearly defined. It seems to be based upon a religious philanthropy, and imbued with the belief that a great Christian duty is to be performed by embracing the present opportunity to free the negroes of the South." Are we to understand that the Government are opposed to such philanthropy, and that the Administration regard such an effort as complicating our difficulties? Is a society for freeing the negroes of the South to be regarded as a suspicious or unlawful thing? The whole Government and people of the North ought now to be such a society; the whole army of the United States ought to be such an organization, and until it is, it cannot conquer the South, cannot subdue the rebellion.

An editorial in *The Times* has the following just remark: "If there is any rule of warfare which is of instinctive and universal acceptance among men, whether civilized or savage, it is to strike an enemy where he is weakest." Most true. And the weakest point, the only vulnerable point with our enemy, is slavery, the object and cause of the rebellion. Strike slavery, and we strike the rebellious Confederacy to the heart. Plunge the sword of this war into the heart of slavery, and we immediately let out all the bad blood of that rebellion, and restore the whole South to their senses, and to their allegiance. Strike down slavery, cut off the power of the slaveholders, which resides only in slavery, and we cut the whole non-slaveholding South from their subjection to the slave oligarchy, and the rebellion is instantly broken. Strike down slavery, and the whole object of the rebellion is taken away, and the whole South will be peacefully subdued without another blow. How dreadful therefore is the guilty responsibility resting upon those who would prosecute this war without striking that blow against slavery! The people will hold them to account.

EMANCIPATION OR SUBJUGATION.

BY REV. SAMUEL WOLCOTT.

"SEPARATION or Emancipation" is not the last analysis. The sound reasoning lately offered in these columns under this head, in support of the position "that the only alternatives left us are either a complete separation of the free and slave states, or the destruction of slavery itself," proves more than this. While it is true that "the restoration of the Union [on the old basis] is an impossibility," it is more emphatically true that the permanent separation of the free and the slave states is also an impossibility. The so-called separation, could it be agreed upon by the parties, would be only another compromise—a troubled transition to a more normal and stable condition.

Our national domain forbids it—our mountains and our rivers were not fashioned for such an arrangement. Our national history forbids it—the states have a common inheritance in the past and a common stake and promise in the future, which none of them can permanently relinquish. Our foreign relations forbid it—we are the jealous guardians of a continent and its independence, and the pressure of a foreign foe on either section of our dissevered territory would speedily demonstrate the fact that we are one and not two. Our domestic connections forbid it—our union is cemented by the tenderest social ties, and with our trade left to its regular channels, commercial necessities and reciprocities strengthen the compact of kindred blood. Our religious communion, stronger than all other bonds, forbids it—the doctrines of a common Christianity and the charities of a common humanity pervade the breasts of thousands in every part of our Republic.

These powerful and indestructible ties have been sadly obscured, and some of them strangely perverted, but as soon as the baleful source of their disturbance is recognized and removed, they will assert their natural sway, and hold us indissolubly united as a people. Our nationality may be eclipsed, it cannot be extinguished—not unless we are destined, with youthful blood in our veins, to make our bed with defunct and buried nations, and be accosted with the withering taunt—"Art thou also become weak as we? Art thou become like unto us? Thy pomp is brought down to the grave, and the noise of thy viols!"

The suggested separation is welcomed by some in the free states, as releasing them from all responsible connection with an accursed system. Sensitiveness to the stain of complicity with oppression is a most proper feeling, and its wider diffusion in Christian hearts would have arrested a great moral apostasy, and saved us from most of the evils on which we have fallen. But this does not measure our responsibilities and obligations in this direction. We owe it to the victims of a wrong which our own policy has upheld and extended, and for which we are partly responsible, to improve our providential opportunity of reaching and redressing them through our political relation to them. We owe it to ourselves and to our loyal associates, to remain and cheerfully bear our share of the burdens, if any, which this deliverance may entail. We owe it to God and to our position not to succumb to rebellion, and suffer civil government, which is his ordinance, to be struck down without cause. If benevolence and honor did not prescribe this course to us, if the enduring interests of the Republic and the hopes of humanity which are garnered therein did not require it of us, if we were at liberty to accept personal relief in the separation which is not proffered but dictated, it would be a futile proceeding. Separation must now come, if at all, as the sequel to a protracted and bloody conflict, which had aggravated every source of exasperation without removing one. It would necessitate a renewal of the tragedy as soon as either party had sufficiently recruited its strength. The posture in which it would leave the country, has been well stated in the able article which we have quoted. "Two separate independent nationalities, in juxtaposition, with totally antagonistic institutions! Despotism and freedom both permanently organized on the Western continent, to be as matter of certainty in unceasing conflict." Not "*permanently*"—that were impossible. The one or the other would inevitably be overthrown, and their "antagonistic institutions" assimilated. Separation, at the best, is a transient expedient. It is a drawn battle, or a hollow truce. Let it not be presented as a permanent element in the settlement of the question before us. Let it not be named as a possible solution of the problem which presses so heavily upon us.

Emancipation from slavery, or subjugation to the slave-power, are the alternatives offered to this nation. The South, with the North, must be delivered from the evil; or the North, with the South, must pass under its yoke. The repose of liberty, or the repose of despotism, is our only choice; between the two principles there can be no further alliance among us, and whether the now free and slave states remain together or separate, there can be no rest to the land until the one principle or the other has conquered. It is not a war of sections. The North does not hate the South; those who hate her slavery the most intensely, desire as earnestly the highest prosperity of all classes of her people. Apart from the jealousies and fears which her peculiar institution engenders, the South could not hate the North. The controversy is not sectional, and it will not end in a sectional triumph. Emancipation involves the political equality of all sections, and the subjection of all alike to righteous law, to constitutional government, and to the principles of freedom and justice. Subjugation involves the acquiescence of all alike in the nationality and supremacy of the slaveholding interest—allowing its claims and pretensions as freely in New York, Newport, and Boston, as in Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. Let not this be thought an incredible supposition; we have barely escaped this danger in the recent past, and we can have no security for the future, while the system is tolerated and protected by our Government. Its continued protection is now openly offered as a premium to loyalty; and should the atrocious rebellion which it has instigated be completely crushed, and the guilty cause of all this woe be still sheltered by constitutional safeguards, it may prove more potent than ever to work the downfall of the freedom which has survived its encroachments hitherto. Other historical analogies might be cited in confirmation of this view, but none can be more apposite and instructive than the inspired record of ancient Israel—corrupted and cursed, and at length exterminated from their land, "the glory of all lands," through the little leaven of the old idolatry which a false and forbidden confidence had spared in the day of conquest. DESTROY IT, IF YOU WOULD NOT BE DESTROYED BY IT—is the voice which calls to us from the ages, in this crisis of our destiny.

Emancipation or subjugation! It is a significant circumstance that the key-note of this strain was struck by our present Chief Magistrate, in the commencement of the great discussion which finally bore him to his present elevation. In the opening paragraph of his first speech, in the Senatorial contest which he waged so gallantly with his formidable, and at the time successful, rival, after quoting the Scriptural proverb that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," he thus announced his own faith:

"*I believe that this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other.*"

This sentence, in its reverberations through the campaign, startled some of his supporters, if it did not himself; but it was the spontaneous utterance of an honest and prophetic instinct, and history will vindicate its truth. Mr. Lincoln was then a private citizen, and could wield only his personal influence against the gigantic crime and curse of our Republic. He is now clothed with extraordinary official trusts, and as the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, it is conceded by eminent publicists that he has the political right to abolish slavery in the rebel states, in the military orders of the day read at the head of his troops. Let him place his trust in the God of our fathers, the author of our liberties, and boldly lead this "uprising of a great people," and sooner far than he anticipated, shall his prediction reach its glorious fulfillment in the proclamation that this Government is no longer *half slave*, but ALL FREE.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

"I, too, may haply smile another day
At the far recollection of this lay,
When God may call me in your midst to dwell,
To hear your most sweet music's miracle
And see your wondrous faces. May it be!
For his remembered sake, the Slain on rood,
Who rolled his earthly garment red in blood
(Treading the wine-press) that the weak, like me,
Before his heavenly throne should walk in white."
—"THE SERAPHIM," by Mrs. Browning.

At break of day God called away the sweetest of earth's singers,
Whose music still, as music will, in heart and memory lingers;
Now hushed the harp, and cold the hand that woke such charmed numbers,
And on tired eyes there softly lies the stillest of all slumbers.

At break of day God called away to heavenly recognition
The soul whereon heaven dimly shone in that ecstatic vision;
To perfect light and perfect love, from earthly incompleteness;
To know full well the miracle of that high choric sweetness.

No last white moon of flowery June from silentness could move her,
Nor sunniest sky of Italy, nor tears of those who love her;
What time the sun lit up the skies with mystical adornings,
O crowned soul! thine aureole was fairer than the morning's.

Her songs o'erflowed the earthly road with silvery resonances,
Like concords rare born otherwhere, attained in poet-trances;
On wing of fire again updrawn unto their source immortal,
As soars the lark, to pause and hark beside the heavenly portal.

Yet not the less to soothe and bless, her soul its watch was keeping;
No music drowned the plaintive sound of little "children weeping;"
Nor satisfied the heart that throbbed with impulses most human,
With sympathies both large and wise—true poet, and true woman!

Wherever rolls the strife of souls, for Freedom daring, dying,
To the world's leap—deep unto deep—her soul made true replying;
From "Casa Guidi windows" old, and their great story, turning
To the unrest that tears the West, with heart and song outburning.

Sweet soul and strong! found patient long and faithful till life's ending,
The world bereaved thy gifts received, their wealth uncomprehending;
Thou only wouldst, "in tears and blood," if such thy Master's choosing,
Thine "inward music" pour like wine for that world's liberal using.

No tears for her! No troublous stir of wild and weak complaining;
Where God's the sun, her "days go on," while mortal lights are waning;
The rapt new song upon her lips is sweeter for earth's sorrow
As for earth's night, the infinite of that serenest morrow.

Albany. E. S. O.

THE KEY TO VICTORY.

BY CHARLES L. BRACE.

WHY will not our people see that the only key to victory is a *Proclamation of Emancipation?*

This becomes more evident every day. Let us regard first the possible dangers on the side of our foreign relations. We have every reason to believe that both England and France do not desire any war with this country. Still, with England, circumstances may be stronger than the policy of the Government. War is seldom a matter of pure interest. Accident and feeling and pride enter into its causes quite as much as the real advantages expected. By the middle of next winter, as we are informed, the whole reserved store of cotton in England will be consumed. Millions of people will be in fear of want. Disturbances and disorders may take place among the manufacturing classes. The masses of the people, as well as the governing classes, will have fully believed by that time—if our present policy be pursued—that our civil war is simply a political war, for no great principle, (as they look upon it,) and one in which foreign nations can have little interest, either on one side or the other. The English mind will thus be prepared for any sudden change of policy to the selfish side.

In the meantime, the English fleet lies off our Southern ports, where cotton has been gradually accumulating. Their ships and officers are liable to collisions with our own fleet. Cases are constantly arising of either alleged violation or neglect of blockade, which cannot be settled by any known provision of international law, and which the strong hand determines.

A blockade so extensive as that of our coast, cannot be absolutely complete. At length, pressed by the disturbances at home, and having sufficient excuses in the defects of our blockade, the Ministry order the fleet to do an act not one-tenth as arbitrary or as inexcusable as the destruction of the Danish fleet in Napoleon's time—namely, to enter any New Orleans or Mobile, and declare the blockade at an end, because incomplete.

English shipping, laden with supplies for Southern markets, at once crowd the docks of these ports, and take back their cargoes of cotton to the relief of a starving people.

Of course, the result on our side would be war with England. But in what a condition are we to make war with the strongest power in the world? We might indeed do her endless damage, but we should then insure the recognition and independence of the Southern Confederacy. These results are not exceedingly improbable. It is true a large party in England would be opposed to a war with the United States, but so a large and the most intelligent party in this country were opposed to the war with Mexico.

How have we to make these results impossible? Simply by proclaiming *emancipation to the slave.* Then, whatever were the interests of England, or the prejudices of her aristocracy, or whatever accidental collisions might take place, the feelings and religion of the great middle class of England would hold back the country from assisting the South or injuring our Government. We say *religion*, for however blind and selfish the Administration of Great Britain may seem to the principles involved in this war, the opposition to slavery is almost a religion with the British middle classes—and under a declaration of emancipation no sophistry could hoodwink their consciences. All England, France, Italy, Germany—all the noblest spirits of "Young Europe," would be with us in such a war.

Look next at the enormous difficulties of our present undertaking without such a policy. The readers of *The Independent* will bear testimony that its writers have never tried to underrate the resources of our adversary. We have all attempted to prepare the public mind for disasters, and for more strenuous efforts. From a careful observation and study of the Southern resources and spirit, I myself do not believe a permanent victory is possible with the ordinary means of warfare. History shows that peoples much weaker and smaller than the Southern have resisted for centuries the most powerful adversaries. All the power of Russia has not conquered the Circassians; the mighty empire of Spain could not overwhelm the petty, weak provinces of Protestant Holland; the feeble Christians of Spain resisted the warlike Moors for eight centuries, and finally regained their independence.

England, with all her vast means, could not bring us back to her "Union" when our people did not number half the present population of the Southern states, and had not a quarter of their means of wealth and defense. If one well-defended ravine within twenty-five miles from Washington could occasion such disaster, why may there not be a score of such defenses and such defeats between Richmond and Charleston? They will be in a country they know well; we in a strange. They can retreat to the mountains or the swamps. They can fortify and defend the cities. They can fight in guerrilla warfare through every mountain-pass and pine-barren and cypress-swamp from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. We may land expeditions on the coast, indeed—but each day they are strengthening their coast-defenses. Marine expeditions are always uncertain and difficult affairs. A single accident—a storm or mistake or want of combination—may upset a whole expedition. The English landed on the Southern coast in 1812, and what did they effect?

It will be replied to this, that all this might be true if we proposed to conquer—to subjugate; but that we only mean to hold, to resume government, to rebind the Union. But *the South will not understand that:* the slaveholding class do not want to understand it, and war prevents the masses from knowing it. Those who have not followed an army—even a benevolent and patriotic army—cannot understand how soon it wipes out all thoughts of peace and union.

The track of our Grand Army in Virginia reminded me of those awful words of the Roman historian: "*They make a solitude and call it Peace.*" Our march will inevitably through the whole South be a trail of desolation. Fifty or one hundred thousand men cannot advance through an enemy's country without the most annoying and exasperating plundering and havoc being produced. How easily too may any accident light fiercer flames! A chance shot at our men might deliver Richmond in the moment of victory to the torch and the bayonet. There are thousands of men now in both armies, since those dreadful scenes at Manassas, who will go into battle neither expecting nor giving quarter. These atrocities will intensify hate on both sides, and the Southern masses will not easily discover the patriotic and friendly purposes of our campaign. Beside, let us understand that *the ruling class at the South are in earnest.* There is no mistake about this. In Hampton, out of some fifteen hundred white inhabitants, there were not half-a-dozen left to welcome the armies of the Union. Every house between the Long Bridge and Fairfax Court-House seemed abandoned, except by a few women servants; Fairfax itself was a deserted village. All the pretty gentlemen's seats around it, empty; even the parsonage with the fresh sermons on the study-table, abandoned; the work-shops closed, the taverns vacant. Centreville was an uninhabited town. Now we hear that the same despotic class have burned the pretty and favorite Hampton, as much as to say—"Not an inch of our soil! not a beam of our houses!—rather ashes and a desert, than the hated Northerner!" This is Hate—this is desperate realstance. How are we to meet all this? How are we to break the ruling class? How are we to crush the rebellion? How take away all motive and temptation to it in the future? How bring distraction in their counsels, and fear on their homes? How conquer without battle?

Simply by doing justice—by a National Declaration of Emancipation to the slave.

Then, when this has been widely scattered and proclaimed, and the slaves understand it—as they would marvelously soon—we have a nation of allies in the enemy's ranks. There is a foe in every Southerner's household. The Southern army of Virginia, the army of Missouri, melts away like snow, for each slaveholder remembers his undefended home; each non-slaveholder thinks of his own household, surrounded by negroes rushing to their liberties. A specter of panic is amid the Southern forces. Our armies would scarcely find resistance. The enemy are surrounded. They do not know where the blow will fall. Our expeditions on the coasts meet with allies by the hundred thousand. The South is disorganized: the ruling class broken. Then as our armies advance, they can restrain and guide this nation of bondmen, resuming their rights; prevent useless bloodshed and violence; employ their labor, and, if necessary, their right arms of defense, and so gradually subjugate and hold the country.

The slaveholding class in such a contest would inevitably be almost exterminated, and if any class of men ever deserved punishment from the Almighty for countless wrongs done to the innocent and the weak, it is they. The non-slaveholding class would, no doubt, after a while, see the utter uselessness and folly of resistance, and settle down under what, for a time, will probably be a military rule.

This is not the method we should any of us have chosen for Emancipation. But Providence has forced it upon us. We must choose between that and Defeat.

Topographical.—The town of Rolla, Mo., to which the remains of Gen. Lyon's army retreated, is the present terminus of what is called in that state the "S. W. Branch of the Pacific Railroad," and is 113 miles from St. Louis. Springfield lies above 100 miles still further to the southwest. The U. S. forces have the control of all the railroads, which makes it the more inexplicable that Lyon should have been left without re-enforcements. *The St. Louis Democrat* says:

"That the army in the Southwest was not sooner re-enforced, we understand to be in no respect owing to any failure on the part of the Major-General commanding. General Lyon's situation was fully laid before the War Department at Washington and additional regiments were asked for. So few were the regiments at his disposal, that General Fremont was compelled to dispatch them all to important points that would otherwise be left unprotected. In respect to this matter, however, a full investigation appears to be demanded by the country, and is certainly required in justice to all parties concerned."

Gerrit Smith has addressed to the New York State Democratic Committee a letter entitled "No Terms with Traitors," arguing that the submission of the rebels should be the sole condition of peace.

The Independent.

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NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

BY OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1861.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

The people of this country as well as their rulers have come to one conclusion respecting the important repulse at Bull Run, and the more recent drawn battle near Springfield, Mo.—that in both conflicts the Federal cause would have won a glorious victory if *we* had not been overpowered in numbers. In other words, the free states with three men to one of the rebels, and ten dollars to one of theirs, have been beaten in the two first great battles *in point of numbers*, and in nothing else. It must be admitted that this point was strangely overlooked. It was supposed by many good military critics that, man for man, the Southern troops, having had a longer preparation for battle, would fight better than the Federal soldiers. No one stopped to consider the contingency of superiority on the part of the rebels *in numbers*. "Eighteen millions of people have nothing to fear from eight," has been the constant remark, in and out of Congress. Yet, astounding as the fact is, it is perfectly true that we were beaten at Bull Run, or rather failed to achieve a victory, because of the immense numbers of the rebel troops against whom we could not bring an equal force. Gen. Lyon, a day or two previous to giving battle to Price and McCulloch, concluded to make a retreat, "for," said he, "our soldiering is nearly done. I have appealed in vain for re-enforcements, and the enemy is getting an advantage over me." At this moment the rebel states have more men in the field than the Federal Government, and this fact alone would very naturally discourage the loyal men of those states. It is very evident that "some one has blundered," but it is of more importance that the Government is fully aware of the crisis that is upon us,—thoroughly appreciates the magnitude of the rebellion,—and is raising an army of five hundred thousand men as rapidly as enlistments can be made. If a half a million men are not in the field, fighting for the Union and for free institutions, it will not be the fault of this Government, but of the people themselves.

No forward movement will again be made from Washington till it is a well-established fact that we have a force fully equal to that of the enemy. No great battle will be fought for weeks unless the rebels force it upon us—and this is very improbable, as they have never shown a disposition to relinquish the strong advantages of fighting on the defensive and behind intrenchments. It is believed at the War Department that Southern Missouri is safe. Before the rebels under Price and McCulloch will venture to advance upon Siegel, he will be so re-enforced that he will not only be ready to receive them "with open hands," but will meet them half-way. There is some anxiety for the fate of Rosencrantz in Western Virginia, for it is known that Gen. Lee has re-enforced the erratic Wise, taking command himself of the rebel army in that part of the state. The stream of fresh troops which has already strengthened the armies of the Potomac and the Shenandoah will soon carry its wealth of numbers to Rosencrantz, Siegel, and Fremont, and the tide which has been against us for a month, and is now turning, will be entirely in our favor by the 1st of September. If we meet with no further reverse before the 1st of September, it is safe to say, with ordinary generalship, victory will everywhere perch upon our standards hereafter.

The insubordination in two or three of the regiments here, though very much to be deprecated, has not, upon the whole, been attended with bad results. The singular and unexpected revolt has called forth the energy of Gen. McClellan, and the entire army of the Potomac now is aware that it is commanded by a brave, fearless, determined General, who will meet treachery in his own columns with as cool and unflinching a front as he will the more frank and honorable warfare of the enemy. The effect of the revolt and its instant suppression has been wholesome upon the eighty or ninety thousand loyal troops who line the Potomac River. The grand lesson of *obedience* has yet to be learned by many of our people beside the discontented soldiers; and if the Government and nation are to be preserved, henceforth the freedom of the individual, which has sometimes degenerated into license heretofore, will be abridged, so far as the interests of the whole may require, and the sentiment of loyalty and of duty to one's country will increase, until it permeates the heart and intellect and conscience of the entire nation.

The troops in and around Washington are in fine condition so far as their health is concerned. There is very little sickness—the weather being cool and pleasant, and the abundance of fruit in this region is such that the men can easily partake freely of it. In many of the regiments a portion of the regular rations is dispensed with, soid, and the money appropriated for the purchase of melons, peaches, and tomatoes, all of which can be had in the camps at reasonable rates. As it is now near the first of September, with proper care it will be easy to ward off the frightful summer epidemics of the South. The summer, it would seem, has been providentially cool and healthy. There have been seasons here in which our troops must have been scourged with the heat and summer sickness, which in their effects would have been more disastrous than half-a-dozen Bull Run panics.

The sentiment in Government circles in reference to the war is more and more hopeful. That the war must be prosecuted with immense energy, is the feeling of all intelligent persons here. Even those persons who believe that eventually the extreme slave states will become independent, perceive the necessity of conquering the rebel forces now threatening the Potomac line and Missouri. The triumph of the rebels now would insure the utter degradation of the free states for a quarter of a century, and would probably overthrow free institutions upon this continent. It is against a monstrous despotism that the people of the free states are struggling, and not to subjugate the South, and if they faint and give up the struggle now, they may as well at once look the dread future in the face. They will be trodden under foot by the most cruel and unrelenting despotism the world ever saw. The war is waged to save them from such a fate.

D. W. B.

Another Map.—J. H. Colton, the veteran maker and publisher of maps, No. 172 William street, sends a large "Topographical Map of Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Parts of adjoining States," which is very full and complete in the names and positions of towns, counties, rivers, mountains, railroads, and principal highways. Every reader of newspapers, who wishes to obtain an intelligent comprehension of passing events, should keep himself fully furnished with maps.

Southern Maryland.—*The Washington Republican* scouts the idea of a rebel invasion of Maryland by crossing the Potomac below Washington. The two counties of Charles and St. Mary's, had in 1850 an aggregate population of 29,860, of whom 2,546 were free colored, and 15,426 slaves, leaving only 11,888 whites, less than two-fifths of the whole. *The Republican* says: "The population there is disaffected, but they know very well that if they move an inch in the direction of insurrection, they will be instantly stripped of all their slave property.

Our Special Contributor, Bayard Taylor, who is now at Gotha, Germany, (the residence of his wife's father,) writes to one of the editors of this journal: "I shall be home by the 15th of September, at the latest—being altogether too restless and impatient to remain longer, notwithstanding the success of the good cause seems to be assured."

Peter K. Doyo, well known to the press of New York as an advertising agent, has accepted a lieutenant's commission in the Continental Guard, Col. Perry, and is now acting as a recruiting officer in Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr George B. Cheever has returned from his visit to Europe, and is now spending a week or two among his friends in New England. He will occupy his pulpit in Union square about the middle of September. His health has been greatly improved.

Doctors in Demand.—The demand for army surgeons has given such an impulse to the medical profession that all the medical schools anticipate a full attendance of pupils at the next Fall session. The loss of students from the South will be made good by a large increase from the North and West.

Sermons
BY
Henry Ward Beecher.*

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860, by J. K. Richards, in the Clerk's Office of the United States for the Southern District of New York.]

"For unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his sake."—PHIL. i. 29.

It is sometimes said that men had learned to despise pain before Christ taught; that heathen philosophers, stoics especially, Greek and Roman, had taught patience under evil, and fortitude in suffering; and that many illustrious men had exemplified in their conduct what their philosophy had taught them. And this is true. But where else but in the writings of the primitive Christian teachers can you find suffering converted into joy, ceasing to be an evil and becoming a triumph; esteemed as an honor; and borne as a badge of royalty? "Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations." "Blessed are they that mourn." "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven."

It is in this spirit that the apostle speaks in our text. As a king grants charters and honors, so Christ, a royal sovereign, gives to his disciples the privilege of faith and adhesion to him. And still further he honors them by permitting them to suffer for him, or in his behalf.

Let us see what kinds of suffering may be fairly supposed to be included in this charter.

1. All sufferings inflicted directly for our adherence to the name and the worship of Christ. There have been periods, since the advent of our Master, when persecution has arisen in one form and another against those that professed faith in the life, the doctrines, the headship of Christ. Such periods will recur again. Scarcely are they likely to come to us; but it often happens that men are called, out of times of persecution, and in the midst of apparent peace, to suffer socially that which amounts to poignant persecution, simply because they believe in the name of Christ. When one leaves the friends of his childhood, and yields up to riper convictions his educated notions of religion, and comes to a higher Christian profession, oftentimes he is surrounded by protesting and embittered associates; and he is persecuted, if not by spear-points, by that which is worse. For no sword ever cut as a tongue can cut, and no spear ever pierced as jealous and wounded feelings can.

Many there are that are called to suffer bitter opposition of parents and of friends, when they would leave the ways of an unjust and worldly pleasure. Many are made to suffer for their fidelity to their consciences. Many are ridiculed by their associates, or subjected to pity philosophic, of men enlightened beyond Christianity. And all these suffer for their adhesion to the name of Christ, and are to be included in this charter of privileges and promises.

2 All suffering which arises from effectual preaching of truth of Christ, whether by those that have been ordained to preach, or by those that preach in their several relations of social life. We are not to count the suffering which comes from our own headstrong obstinacy in teaching our dogma, or from rashness of speech arising from an irregulated temper, or from imperiousness of administration; in other words, we are not to count the suffering which comes as punishment of our sins; but that which comes from a calm, inflexible advocacy of the truth as it is in Jesus, which comes in the conflict of ideas, in the war of sects, in the antagonisms of truth and falsehood in all relations of life—this we are to count—this is to be included. And to them that maintain the truth of Christ for Christ's sake, and are caused inconvenience, burden, trouble, loss, suffering—to them it is given as a prerogative of honor thus to suffer.

3. All suffering which arises from the earnest and effectual application of Christian truth to human disposition, to human conduct, to the manners of society, to the selfishness and injustice of men, to the lingering barbarity which belongs to all civil society, comes under this same promise.

And this is a large harvest field. Laborers here that are faithful will have their bosom full of sheaves, and their head crowned with thorns. Listen to the words of Peter:

"Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you; but rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that, when his glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy. If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye: for the spirit of glory and of God resteth upon you: on their part he is evil spoken of, but on your part he is glorified. But let none of you suffer as a murderer, as a thief, or as an evildoer, or as a busy body in other men's matters. Yet if any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf."

It is quite impossible for one to go forth in the full possession of any of the great moral sentiments, and not find himself a warrior. Let a man be filled with the sentiment of justice; let his conscience be inspired by God's Spirit; let him look out upon the face of society and the intercourse of men with a supreme and earnest desire that truth shall take the place of duplicities, that equity shall take the place of misjudgments, that entire justice between man and man shall rule throughout the world; and let him go forth, carrying this sentiment where selfishness and pride, and all the lower passions, are in the ascendency, and he shall find that his conscience becomes an armor, and that he stands equipped in it as God's warrior, to do battle for justice and truth.

Let a generous nature, that in early youth has been brought into Christianity by the power of God's converting Spirit, take the fresh, full feelings of benevolence, and go forth bearing the benefactions of a loving spirit, and when he comes where selfishness and the kindred elements which accompany it prevail, he will find that to practice the law of benevolence one needs to be clothed in the armor of the Lord.

You cannot go anywhere to make crooked things straight without being exposed to suffering, and without, therefore, needing to be fortified against it.

Where men's limbs are crooked, and you attempt to straighten them, their anguish and agony are such that they thrust you from them, if they are left free to move. When surgeons perform amputations, they know too well the power of pain, and they bind the patient to the table, and then, when he cannot move hand nor arm, nor interfere with the operation, they execute the painful task. And when men are to suffer by the sword of the Spirit and the spear of the truth, unless you can bind them, they will resist and fight you at every step; and all that you bear, all that you suffer, in your conflicts with men, so that you do it for Christ's sake, so that you do it with a genuine faith of Christ, he accepts. And it is an honor for you to serve in his cause under such circumstances.

4. This charter includes suffering not in the nature of obloquy or opposition. It includes all self denials, all labors, all watchings, all cares, all weariness incident to a life devoted to the cause of God in this world. In many persons there is very little of these. The lines seem to fall to them in pleasant places. What can such an one as I know of suffering in the building up of the cause of God? What weariness, what toil, do I endure that does not requite itself as the hours go with golden steps along the way of my life?

But there are around about me—blessed be God, within my knowledge, many of them—men whose life dwells in twilight, because they dwell with the children of darkness and trouble. Their parish is the jail, the dungeon, the hospital, the insane retreat. Their diocese is among the poor, on the wharves, in the purlieus of vice, in wretched places of burrowing which men sometimes call tenements. They live with the despised and the outcast, bearing their trials, and suffering for their sins. Their life is oftentimes a prolonged scene of labor and self-denial, that they may do good to their fellow-men. In consideration of what God has done for their souls, they consent to take the care and suffering of others. There are thrice ten thousand men in this world now, who are attempting to infuse the first elements of Christianity among heathen nations, and among the ignorant and degraded of Christian lands. The pioneer preachers, the humble circuit riders of the West, the missionaries in new states, who labor, amid sickness, and privations, and sorrows, and suffering, to spread the unsearchable riches of the Gospel of Christ, are of the number. There are hundreds of men who, in order to preach the Gospel, sacrifice their comfort, and almost their life itself. And all that suffer for the sake of maintaining the truth, and the institutions of the truth, in the world, are of the order of nobility of which I shall speak by-and-by.

You will often see, in passing through the streets in New York, laborers down two stories below the surface of the ground, amid the dampness of the opened earth, or the ruins and cinders of conflagrations, digging, excavating, heaving up various masses that are to be carried away. When their part is done other laborers, in the midst of that damp and cold and unwholesome region, lay the foundations, and carry them up to the surface of the ground, and then abandon them and go to another like uncongenial sphere, leaving the work to be carried on by another set of men. One man lays the foundation, and another builds thereon. The apostle in speaking of himself says that he laid foundations and other men built thereon. There are preachers of the Gospel who are like a man that works under ground on the foundation of a building till the sunlight kisses him, and then goes to another place to prosecute the same uncongenial work. There are men that are digging for the foundations, there are men that are laying up stone in damp and disagreeable places, there are underground, subterranean workmen, all about us. God does not forget them because you do not notice them.

5. This charter of honors includes, likewise, all who suffer in a strife with themselves and their circumstances, for the purpose of maintaining and augmenting Christian dispositions. And there is greater suffering here than in any other part of human experience. We are called to suffer much by our conflict with men, by our conflict with exterior circumstances; but, after all, we suffer more in our internal conflicts than anywhere else. The prolonged warfare which we wage against our passions, the conscientious struggles which we have with pride and vanity, the contests which we keep up with the lusts of the flesh, the endeavors which we make to overcome our wicked conformity to the world, our attempts to be patient and Christianly content under sickness and misfortune, our strivings to be resigned in the midst of sorrows and bereavements—these are things which have to do with our interior sufferings. There is an army of memorable sufferers who suffer inwardly, and not outwardly. The world's battlefields have been in the heart chiefly. More heroism has there been displayed in the household and in the closet, I think, than on the most memorable military battle-fields of history.

One of Kaulbach's most remarkable paintings is founded on a legend that on a certain anniversary spirits were in the habit of assembling and fighting in the air. However that may be, the battles of the spirits and the battles of the air, in the Christian conflict, are much more memorable than any of the declared battles of sense and of the body. And although these spiritual and airy battles seem to be without trumpet, and without record, and without a witness; although there are no poets that chant the praise of the closet; although there are no historians that chronicle the conflicts of a man with his own spirit, with pernicious habits, with evil inclinations, with violent temptations; although the eye of man cannot see these things, yet they are not unwatched. Angel eyes see what our eyes are too gross to see. God, over all, takes notice of everything that concerns us. We are his children, and he hangs over us in love as a mother over the cradle. He sees our sufferings, and will remember them.

6. All suffering is of course included, which arises from the service which we perform in behalf of others. There is a strange law of vicarious suffering wrought into the very structure of human life. The child does not come singing like a cherub from the hand of God. The mother cries, and the child cries, and men say, "A man is born." It is suffering that gives life, and then it is suffering that is worn as a robe for life. For every one that has been ministered unto; for every one that has been educated; for every one that has been advanced by developement through the stages of animalism up to the social element and the moral sentiments—for every such one there have been some to suffer. Our thrift and advancement in moral things are the result of the sufferings of others. To say that we are morally developed is synonymous with saying that we have reaped what some one has suffered for us. There is no friend that does not suffer for friend. It may almost be said that we measure friendship, not by excess of joy, but by joyfulness of suffering one for another. There is no good accomplished that is not accomplished through the medium of somebody's suffering. No great thought was ever born that was not born through suffering. No great principle was ever wrought out except by toil and trouble and suffering. No great truth was ever applied to the cause of morals in this world that was not accompanied by suffering proportionate to the good that it effected. God measures the magnitude of blessings by the sufferings that men are willing to bear for the sake of attaining them.

When in the peace and serene joy of the tranquil household children sit around about the encircled table, how little do they know that all their delight and all their sweet peace has been purchased by midnight vigils, by maternal tears, by parental strivings with God. We that buy our joy and peace by trouble sow seeds. Tears are God's seeds. They come up joys. It might almost be said that groans are the key-notes of joy on earth. Weakness is the beginning of strength; humility of exaltation; shame of glory; toil of ease.

Men seem to set themselves against the monstrous injustice, as they call it, of Christ's bearing the sins of the world. They seem to revolt at the idea of the just suffering for the unjust. They seem to think that this is a thing that cannot be either illustrated or proved by the moral sentiment of men. But I declare that there is in social life an illustration of the principle of vicarious suffering. As Christ suffered for the world, so one man suffers for another man. And in our joy we reap the fruit of what others suffer. The example of Christ is but a symbol and magnificent type of that which we in our several spheres find out in the details of life.

Where, in all the round of human experience, worthy men suffer, not from an accident, not under penalty, but for the sake of emancipating themselves or others from an evil; where they suffer for the sake of advancing a truth or establishing a nobler principle in their own life or in the lives of others, every tear, every watching, every weariness, every groan, every sorrow, every exclusion, every self-denial, every pain, is known, is registered, and will ever be remembered and honored. Our sufferings seem barren here, but when we see them blossom in heaven we shall not know them. Here they are like sharp thorns; there they will be like flowers waving in the garden. We see the seed-form, the sprout-form, of our troubles, we see our troubles without comeliness or beauty; but when God shall have developed their full growth and symmetry in heaven, how different they will seem to us!

I remark, in view of this exposition:

1. We are not to seek suffering on purpose. This is the mistake which the ascetic falls into, supposing that because blessings are pronounced upon suffering, it is a thing good in itself. No. It is suffering that springs from duty performed that is blessed, and not mere suffering that has no connection with duty. When the cluster of duty is crushed, suffering is the wine that comes from it; and to drink that wine is strengthening and reviving to the soul. But suffering that is endured merely for its own sake is good for nothing. Suffering without moral impulse, without divinity in it, is of no account.

A great many persons deny themselves with the most superfluous self-denial. They seek for things of which they can deny themselves. But you need not do that. Let your opportunities for self denial come to you; but when they do come, do not flinch. God will send you occasions enough for denying yourself. There is wood enough in every man's forest to build all the cares he will need to carry. You need not withhold yourself from any proper joy; but when for the sake of honesty, or benevolence, or love, or purity, or truth, it is needed that you should suffer, step boldly forward, even if to do so is to go into fire. The form of Christ will be by your side, and the smell of fire shall not be on your garments. Let no man, however, seek suffering, as though it were a thing to be sought.

2 In the light of the foregoing remarks, we can form a conception of a moral character, of a life, whose ideal is ease, impunity, freedom from inconvenience. This is the ideal of thousands of professed Christians. Nor does their Christianity seem at all to interfere with it. It seems to me that thousands of young men Christiarly educated come down to such a conception of life as this: "We will undergo, as a necessary evil, all the activity and painstaking required for our success; we are willing to pay a good price if when we have made our fortune we can retire and be at ease." The ideal with many of a happy life, is one that is without a thorn, without a burden, without a sigh, without a sorrow. And there are many that aim at such a life. They say, "We will pay a price for future remission of sins. We will by toil now earn a right to be gloriously indolent by-and-by." That is the conception that they have, and that they shape their life by. They rise early and sit up late, they lay awake on their couch at night and plan, they give themselves no rest, that they may realize their ideal ere long of glorious release from burdens and difficulties and toils and sufferings.

It is a shame and disgrace for a man to entertain such an ideal, and to embody it in his life. He that does it is committing treason against the law of God in the world. This is no place for a man to seek to avoid trouble. The business of life is to seek neither sorrow nor joy: it is to seek duty; it is to seek right; it is to seek to be right, and it is to seek to make men right. And if in seeking these ends that are divine, if in seeking to do the will of Christ, if in laboring for the good of your fellow-men, joys crown your life, and are carried all the way through it, be thankful for them. If there come to you periods of peace, thank God for them, and accept them. And if periods of suffering come, accept them too, without flinching.

The best crown ever worn in this world was made of thorns. Around about the gold and precious stones of no crown, though they bore the hereditary glory of nations through generations, was there ever such brightness as that which was around about the ignominious crown of glory which Christ wore. And if we are to be his children, and to wear the crown, we must be willing to have sorrows and troubles.

Therefore if there be men in this congregation that, through learning, through reputation, through refinement, through professional eminence, through power of wealth, through achievement, are seeking for ease by-and-by, and are bending all the energies of their being to the accomplishment of that end, their course is disallowed of God, and infamous among Christian men.

It is not for you here to rest and rejoice as if this were your home, or as if your toils and conflicts could be over in this world. You are to work to the end. Then the warrior may take off his armor, when the victory is gained, and not a moment before; and your victory will be gained when the sound of the trumpet calls you heavenward, and not till then.

I think there is even a worse inflection of this evil than that which I have mentioned as being the ideal of young men. It is where Christian parents, so called, insidiously moved by this selfish notion of ease, are attempting to educate their children to happiness, to peace, and to prosperity. One would suppose that there had never been a printed Bible in some men's houses. Some men do not appear to have any conception of the sufferings of their Lord and Master. There are parents that seem to think that their life is well worn out and worthily bestowed if they spend it in accumulating a fortune. And for what? To save their children from the toil that they have endured. But what made the parents? What made your arm stalwart and your head clear and discriminating? What was it that made your life patient and enduring? What was it that made you a force among men, accomplishing and achieving? What was it but that very necessity from which you wish to hide your children. Ah! your trouble was your armor, as well as your arms, and yet you would send your children down into the battle of life naked, with nothing to cover them! There are a great many whose thought, by day and by night, is, "How shall we put our children in a position of honor and ease and comfort?" The wish of Christian parents, oftentimes, is, not that their children shall be less than virtuous, but that, being virtuous and pious, they shall be where no hardships shall be able to come to them. Oh! if the cherished ones of their bosom could be placed beyond contention and hidden from strife; if they could be lifted above the necessity of going forth to toil and conflict, the great desire of their life would be realized.

What God-blighted children such children must be! What a baptism of desire is that which you put on your children—you that wish to shield them from trials and cares! You are like the mother of the sons of Zebedee, who went to the Savior, and said, "Grant that these my two sons may sit, the one on thy right hand, and the other on the left, in thy kingdom." Not understanding that solemn response, "Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" you want honor and distinguishment for your children, but you do not want that they should be exposed to that strife out of which these things must inevitably come.

No, educate your children, rather, to activity, to enterprise, to fearlessness in what is right, and to cowardice in what is wrong. Educate them to make for themselves the noblest purposes of life, and then follow them out. Educate them to despise suffering that stands in the way of the accomplishment of manly aims, and count it as a little thing. Make them free by lifting them up into the storms of life, and not by covering them down with soft and downy plush.

We may in the light of this discussion thus far form a proper judgment of those who are called, or think themselves called, to labor for God in this world, but who are supremely occupied in finding a place sufficiently large for the exertion of their influence. There are a great many persons who think themselves equipped to do good, but who can find no proper place wherein to exercise the eminent gifts which it has pleased the bounty of Povidence to confer upon them. They are so elegant, so refined, that it is a pity that they should go among the vulgar! They are so large in their experience and reading, that it is a pity that they should go into societies where people have circumscribed ideas! They have such gentility on their side that it is a pity that they should go into a place where folks are not genteel! And so these martyrs, these reformers, these would-be ministers of God's Word to this lost world, are unable to find a place suitable for them to labor in!

Have you never seen, at sunset, a hen walking around a tree irresolute as to the bough which she would take, stooping for one, and then quitting that and stooping for another, and then quitting that and stooping for another? Just like such a hen are some ministers that I have seen running about for a settlement, stooping for one, and then, thinking that it was not quite good enough, quitting it and stooping for another, thus frittering away their time and energies to no purpose. Let such men turn away at once from the camp of God, and go to the camp of the world. There they belong. They are not ministers of God whose prime thought is as to how they shall serve God without incommoding themselves, and how they shall redeem men without suffering in any wise for them.

We may also be able to see how puerile and weak are those complaints and self-pityings which sometimes even good men are prone to indulge in. There are many persons that seem to think it is very heroic for them to suffer for Christ. I have seen men that seemed to block up the kingdom of God by their groanings and murmurings. And their parish seemed willing to help them. They would gather around that dear man of God, their beloved pastor, and talk about what cares he had. Oh, he had such awful responsibilities! It was such a toil that he had to endure! And they would pat him and pity him; and by-and-by he would pat himself and pity himself; and so he would groan, and they would echo the groans; and you would suppose that the kingdom of God had no such favor conferred upon it as when that church and that minister consented to suffer a little for the sake of serving Christ!

Now it is ignominious. There is not a man that can enter the service of God who ought not to congratulate himself that he is permitted to enter at all. And if he is permitted to suffer, it is an honor for which he is not worthy, and which he should recognize with the most profound humility and thanksgiving. When we are called to be workers together with God, what business have we to talk about toils? Would you think that a man fit for a hero who should occupy the leisure of peace in telling what hard commissions he had during the last campaign, how tired he was on the march, and how painful it was to wear his armor? Would you think that man fit for a hero who should thus rehearse all the petty annoyances that he experienced in the camp and on the battlefield? What idea would you have of a general or a soldier who should be more thoughtful of such contemptible personalities than of those things that pertain to the interests of the cause in which he is engaged? You that are called from darkness to light, and made to know the eternal obligation of your own souls; you into whose hands are put jewels more precious and glowing than stars in the heavens; you who are made God's instruments for redeeming men, you ought to be ashamed to talk about your cares and responsibilities as if they were onerous things. The permission of laboring for God's cause is undeserved, and granted by his free grace, and yet you are moaning and repining about your sufferings! Either die, or else work and hold your peace about your sufferings!

In this view we may see, also, how foolish is that Christian timidity, which, through the weakness of the flesh, many good men are prone to be tempted by. There are many that always look anxiously into the future, fearing to take any step in advance, or to do anything till they are assured of the result. "Let your conversation," the Master says, "be without covetousness; and be content with such things as ye have: for he hath said, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee. So that we may boldly say, The Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me." In that spirit go forward. The way to take care of consequences is to take care of your heart. Keep that in a state of love, in a state of illumination before God, and then give it momentum, and trust it, and you may be sure that you will fall into less mistakes and errors than if you allow yourself to be controlled by fear. Timidity is the rashest kind of prudence.

Once more. We see from this what is the nature of their life who are making it their earnest purpose not to establish their own comfort and ease, but to redeem others from trouble; and who are, in God's providence, called to suffer in such a course as that.

My dear Christian friends, you are tried, such of you as are parents, by your children. You are tried by the companionships into which you are thrown. You are tried in your business. It seems to you strange that you should have such troubles as you experience. You marvel over them. Are you yet so untaught that you do not know God's schoolmasters? Do you really turn away from the fair face of trouble? Do you still call it an adversary? Have you longings unfulfilled? there is health in your aspirations. Do trials and sufferings come upon you greater than you know how to bear? accept them as sent of God for your good. Do you find that you are bearing burdens on your heart, day by day? bear them cheerfully for Christ's sake. In teaching the poor, in dealing with the irresolution of the weak, in visiting the sick, in toiling for the reformation of outcasts of society, do you find that your own strength is at times overburdened, and do you become discouraged, and wonder why you are called to such tasks? Count it all for the best. Write in your journal, "Blessed be God that it is given me not only to believe in him, but to suffer for his sake." No matter where you are, if your suffering stands coupled with the evolution of a right disposition, it will redound to your good. Under such circumstances suffering carries with it the prophecy of heaven and the promise of God.

And now I have only to allude to the future reward of our suffering. It doth not yet appear what it is to be. The Bible is full of promises and intimations concerning it. The apostle says that the sufferings of these present times are not to be compared with that exceeding and eternal weight of glory which is to be revealed by-and-by. Among the many things that transcend our power of comprehension, and that we must wait for till the other life, is this. But there are some illustrations and analogies that may throw a glimmer of light, a dawn of conception, upon our minds with reference to the reward that awaits faithful servants of God beyond this world.

Consider how an honorable and a generous man feels toward those that have done him a service. What thing would make you feel your poverty so bitterly as to have your child saved by some one, and to be too poor to repay him? If when the building was burning some heroic fireman, willingly imperiling his own life, rushed into the smoke and flame, and came out again bearing the only child of your heart to you, you would feel that the earth could not repay him, and your heart would long for more than your hand owned, that you might give him something adequate to your sense of obligation. When men have befriended us, suffered for us, periled themselves for us, the whole of every noble feeling within us rises up and pours out like a flood from the temple of the soul, and we go to them with beneficences and benefactions. So it is with men—men that yet are selfish, that are proud, that are circumscribed in all good.

What, then, must be the nature of the same feeling when it issues out of the heart of the infinite God, and manifests itself in the immensity of his generosity, and the glory of his magnanimity?

How wonderful is it, in the first place, that God should be pleased to accept as suffering for him, the things which we suffer in the warfare of our dispositions in life! How wonderful is that grace that watches the whole earth, that sees all the innumerable sufferings of men, however hidden, obseure, or out-of-the-way they may be, and marks every tear and every heart-throb, and with wonderful magnanimity says, "These sufferings are for me!" How wonderful is that grace by which God identifies himself with the poor, with striving and struggling sinful men who are seeking emancipation, taking as benefactions offered to himself all things that we do or risk for ourselves or for our fellow-men! And what, think you, will be the wonder of God's heart when he pours forth from it tides of gratitude?

When God wished to express his thoughts of taste, he filled the heaven, the earth, and the sea with beauties varied and innumerable. When God wished to speak his ideas of skill, he covered the globe with wonderful and exquisite structures of animals and birds and insects. When God wished to display his wisdom, he created the universe, in all its various parts, and with its multitudinous relations. And if God writes such a handwriting as that, if such are the ways in which he is wont to express himself in this world, what will be the sweep of his soul when with honor and glory he remunerates those who have suffered for him?

Oh! in the prospect of such wonderful munificence, can we not pluck up courage, and take on more patience, and chide ourselves for past delinquencies, and say, "Lord, we are willing to bear whatever burden thou seest fit to place upon us?" When we go for rest, let us go to him who says, "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." And then, when sorrow and suffering have accomplished their purpose, and we are able to go, we may drop our books, as children in primary schools drop their books, when they go into a department of higher learning. When this part of our education is completed, God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes; for then one dispensation will have issued and ended, and another will have begun, in which there shall be no more tears, nor sighing, nor crying, for evermore.

May God bring us to it, and may we, inspired by him, so suffer for him that at last we shall reign with him.

* Preached at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and reported for *The Independent* by T. J. ELLINWOOD.

LETTER FROM INDIA

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

Can you or your readers imagine with what interest Americans abroad, especially American missionaries, turn to the fatherland, to their "*home*," in these days of strife and of civil war? How our hearts thrill as we read of the actual beginning of war, of the troops going from Massachusetts, New York, and elsewhere, to Washington! How we have feared for the Capitol! But our last news by telegram from England up to May 18th, gives us confidence and hope. Our desires and prayers are that God will defend the right, work out his own glory, and, if it may be, soon do away with the cause of the war, the *fearful curse of slavery!*

In the midst of such stirring events at home, can you and your readers not, for a moment at least, turn to the millions of India? Remember that here are five or six times as many people as in all the *late United States*, and that if they receive the Gospel, it must be in a great degree from America. Oh, let not the friends of Christ and of missions in this time of trial and adversity to country and earthly interests, forget the American Board and the welfare of the perishing committed to its charge. Now is the time to exercise a spirit of *real benevolence*, when, it may be, *actual self-denial* will be necessary in order that the friends of missions may give as before. Remember, Christian brethren, that perhaps never was there as favorable a time as now to send the Gospel to the Hindoos. For on the 24th ult., the Queen's birthday, there was a "Drawing-Room" in Calcutta, the first ever held, and in speaking of it, *The Friend of India* of the 30th ult. thus declares:

"Now the whole empire is at peace; its discords are only those which affect our home policy; and even financial disorder may be pronounced almost at an end. To the outward eye, India has never promised to be so prosperous before, although the most important changes in its constitution and administration are still impending."

At this "Drawing-Room," Bishop Cotton of Calcutta, a not unworthy successor of the late great and good Bishop Wilson, gave an address to the Viceroy of India, Lord Canning, in which the Bishop uttered such manly and Christian sentiments as follows:

"We earnestly hope that, by God's blessing, your Excellency may now be able to complete those various schemes of improvement for which, in spite of many difficulties, your administration has been distinguished, and which we believe to be most important, not only on general grounds, but as having a direct bearing on the spiritual work to which we ourselves are specially called.

"We believe that English commerce, English railways, English literature, English law, and, much more, English truth and benevolence, are the pioneers and forerunners of the Gospel, bearing witness of the light, and preparing the way of the Lord; while, on the other hand, we believe no less firmly, that without the true light and the Spirit of God to quicken and inform, material and intellectual civilization must ever be imperfect and productive of evil as well as of good.

"To the picture of prosperity and hope for India, on which we believe that we are mainly justified in dwelling, there is one most painful exception—the famine which has visited our fellow-subjects in the upper provinces. Yet even this grievous visitation is not without its brighter features. It has called forth, both in India and in England, a truly Christian spirit of active and self-denying benevolence. We rejoice in this on every ground, not only for the actual mitigation of suffering which follows from it, but because it displays so impressively the power and influence of Christian principle. There can be no more striking example of the spirit which pervades the New Testament, and of the actual letter of some of its precepts, than that the inhabitants of these provinces, which four years ago were the scenes of outrage and murder, should now be rescued from famine and death by the countrymen and kinsfolk of the slain.

"It is our earnest prayer that in this the true spirit of brotherly love, so remarkably called forth by this calamity, all animosities may pass away, and that thus another hindrance may be removed in the accomplishment of that great mission of civilization and improvement for which alone the present position of England in India can be justified."

It is regretted that in the reply of the Viceroy to the Bishop there was no recognition of the common faith of Christians,—some such declaration as the Queen was not ashamed to make in 1858, when Her Majesty assumed the Government of India, and expressed a firm reliance upon the truth of Christianity and an acknowledgment of gratitude for the solace of religion.

In connection with the allusion of the Bishop to the fearful famine which has prevailed, it is a cause of thankfulness to be able to state that while large contributions are still flowing in from England and from local sources to the aid of the suffering and the dying, the rains of heaven are also falling copiously and some weeks earlier than usual. We may therefore expect we shall hear little more of the harrowing tales of sorrow and suffering through famine, so common for some months past.

The newspaper, in India as elsewhere, is a sign of progress and of development. The first English paper published in India, was issued only eighty years ago. More than fifty years later, the press was in a low state and under censorship, to remove which Macaulay wrote a famous minute in 1835. Now observe the contrast. *The Friend of India* of May 30th, publishes a list of forty-nine papers, nine of which are daily. It estimates that there is an English-reading community in India of 52 000, of whom only 500 are put down as native! This number, it seems to me, must be underrated, and yet perhaps it indicates the general unimpressibility of the native character, and their want of the energy and life of the Anglo-Saxon race.

One fact more concerning the press, and I have done. This concerns the vernacular press, and is one in which the friends of American Missions will feel a gratification and interest. Recently in South India, principally missionaries of the Church and London Mission Societies, together with the native Christians, have presented Mr. P. R. Hunt, Superintendent of the American Mission Press, Madras, with a chronometer gold watch and chain, for the benefits conferred upon them "by the elegant editions of Tamil classical and grammatical works, which have proceeded from the press, and which may be said to have raised printing to a place amongst the fine arts, and especially by the clear, correct, and beautiful editions of the Tamil Bible, each edition excelling the previous one, which have called forth the admiration and merited the gratitude of all native Christians."

Yours truly,

T. S. BURNELL.

Mélúr, Madura District, June 19, 1861.

AN EXPLORING PARTY IN NEW GRANADA.

Two enterprising and well-educated young men recently sailed from New York for the Isthmus, on their way into the interior of New Granada, to make collections of plants, shells, insects, etc., and we have the prospect of receiving information from them from time to time, through a friend. From their interest in the people, we hope to obtain information concerning their condition and the means of doing them good.

That country presents strong claims to our attention on many different accounts; and the readers of *The Independent* know that we have often invited them to turn their view in that direction. Nothing but the want of information has hitherto left our countrymen at large so little acquainted as they are with its wonderful geographical features, its commercial and agricultural advantages, the varied and inexhaustible treasures of its soil and mines, and the facilities offered to our philanthropic and Christian influence among its friendly but depraved people, under the protection of liberal institutions, and the favor of its present enlightened and patriotic rulers. But few travelers in New Granada have ever published anything; and few of the books which have appeared have been addressed to common readers.

The route of the travelers above referred to will be from Panama down the Pacific coast about 300 miles, to the port of Buenaventura, and thence by land eastward, along the only path across the western Cordillera of the Andes, to Cali, on the river Cauca; thence up the noble valley of that stream to Popayan, and afterwards where expediency may direct. It is expected, however, that they will make frequent stops, wherever nature offers inducements, as they may meet with many new species and varieties among the botany and zoology of the various regions and climates through which they pass, and which have as yet been explored but imperfectly, if at all, by scientific men.

Although the first portions of their route will take them to places which are reported to be very unhealthy, they are not inclined to expose themselves to disease unnecessarily, and have taken such advice and precautions that we may hope they will not suffer; and the reports which have already been received of their experience on the voyage to the Isthmus are so encouraging, that we have reason to look for interesting results from their expedition. The following extracts from their letters, received by the last steamer, will gratify our readers, and interest them in this enterprise thus undertaken into a part of our continent intimately connected with our country by ties of a peculiar kind. The perusal will naturally excite in others, as in us, a lively curiosity to learn, from time to time, of the adventures and discoveries of our young countrymen:

"IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA, Aug. 2, 1861.

"After being at sea twenty-four days, we are now approaching Aspinwall, but have been becalmed two days, and may be for some time longer. We have had a pleasant passage, with good and obliging officers. A French passenger who speaks Spanish has assisted us much in our study of that language, in which, with the use of our grammar, we have made encouraging progress. Our thermometrical record shows that we have had very little, if any, change of temperature since we passed latitude 30° north. The water has been at 82° Fahrenheit, and the air at 7 o'clock A. M. about the same. When the sky is clear, the temperature of the atmosphere rises to 85° during much of the day. While becalmed between Cuba and St. Domingo, one day, the mercury rose to about 90°; and that was the hottest we have spent in the vessel, *except the first day when we lay in the North River!*

"I have made one observation, which may be worth recording, for the benefit of any who may contemplate leaving a northern climate for a visit or residence between the tropics. It is obvious, when once suggested, that such a voyage may be made in the summer with far less inconvenience from the change of temperature, than at any other season of the year: for the disparity between the mean temperature at latitude 40° and that of the equator is then hardly appreciable; while, in the winter, the difference is very great. We have experienced this, in comparison with what persons have felt at other seasons of the year on this route. About March last, two gentlemen came from New York to the Isthmus, in one of the vessels of the Panama Railroad Company; and, after spending a week or two, returned to New York about the first of May. One of them gave me a distressing account of their sufferings from the heat, assuring me that the depression which he suffered was so great, that it counteracted the invigorating effects of the voyage. He earnestly warned me against making the trip, especially at this season, which he supposed to be still more unfavorable.

"The necessity of wearing flannels in these tropical regions, I think, affords another objection against a voyage from the north in a cold season. I consider it well for a traveler to become accustomed to flannels in warm weather, before his arrival in malarious climates, where they are needed. This will prevent their being so burdensome as when they are put on for the first time after the system has begun to be depressed by the influence of the various changes to which the traveler has been subjected. I think that much of the depression experienced by Northern men within the topics is due to a lack of thought and information on such little points as this. I shall hereafter note to you such other hints as may appear to me important.

"P.S.—ASPINWALL, Aug. 3d.

"We have arrived, after a voyage of twenty-five days, and received your letters, etc. The sky is clear, with a delightful breeze from the sea. Yours, etc."

We will only add, at this time, that our travelers did not expect to make any new discoveries in the natural history of the Isthmus, as Dr. Hayes, during his residence there, has prosecuted his researches very thoroughly on the line and neighborhood of the railroad. The interesting papers of Dr. F. G. Otis, published about three years ago in *Harper's Magazine*, have made the public acquainted with many facts of importance. Mr. Holton's book contains much interesting information of some of the interior districts of New Granada; but the Pacific slope of the western Gordillera, the crest of which our travelers will reach at Buenaventura, is new ground, teeming with animal and vegetable life and mineral treasures, unexplored as yet by scientific eyes. The various races and castes of mankind which they may be able to observe, however, will afford to the Christian reader objects of still higher interest than the inanimate and irrational works of the Creator; and while we may commend our enterprising young countrymen to the protection and guidance of him to whose service they are devoted, we may pray to be ourselves prepared to do our part for the benefit of the long-neglected people among whom they are adventuring.

D.

"THE BOARD'S REDUCTION."—No. 2.

Now let any true friend of the missionary work, and of the American Board in particular, look at the real state of things. Let it be done soberly and without self-deception, and the following two facts will meet his eye at once, viz.: 1. For twenty-five to thirty years past the missionary work has been growing and opening, far and wide, especially of late, and in some instances in a manner quite unprecedented. 2. The American Board has failed in inducing the churches connected with them to meet the growing claims of the work, and far from having any real prospect of a speedy, reliable, and progressive increase of funds, is now struggling for existence *in statu quo*. Nay, even this is far too much to hope for, at least for several years to come—themselves being judges. And how can anything be plainer than this, viz., that the *second alternative* mentioned in No. 1 must be accepted, *i. e.*, "The operations of the American Board must be reduced to the limits prescribed to them by the churches, and in harmony with the means obtainable, till a higher spirit of consecration to the missionary work shall animate the churches?" Let that alternative then be accepted. Suppose at the same time that the funds of the American Board shall be restored to $350,000 to $375,000, and stay thereabout. The churches do not expect to give more, nor the Board to have more. But then there will arise still some questions in which missionaries especially are deeply interested.

The field of missions is whitening for the harvest; and how are these means, thus limited, to be applied in view of any new openings in the field? Shall the American Board attempt to enter new inviting fields by curtailing the necessary means for fields already occupied? Or shall they leave the new fields to other hands? Or shall they abandon less encouraging fields for others of higher promise? *Business men* would recommend the latter course, however great the difficulties of such a change might be. If the change *cannot* be made, they would abandon the new enterprise. To cripple both the old and the new would be the last thing *they* would do. The missionary will coincide entirely with this *business-like view*. He will deprecate the calamity of having a work starved upon which he has spent years of labor and prayer, to furnish means for a new speculation. He will equally dislike being either lured or thrust into a new enterprise in which he must perish for want of help and means. Impossibilities are discouraging to the last degree. Thus, how can the Board expect to labor effectually among 2,500,000 of Bulgarians falling to their share, and among 16,000,000 of Mohammedans, or half, or a quarter of that number, while with painfully straitened means they attempt keeping hold of all their old missions and stations? The result of such an attempt must be fatal, and no new theory of missionating will make means go further than they *can*. To feed 7,000 men with seven loaves requires no less than *miraculous power*. It cannot be done by cutting the loaves into 7,000 fractions.

Another question is this, viz: The means being limited, shall, first of all, as many American missionaries be sent out as can be obtained, placed, and supported, without reference to the departments of native agency, printing, and education?

Perhaps the impression is entertained by some that if but a large number of missionaries can be kept on missionary ground the work will prosper, perhaps even more than with native helpers, schools, and presses. A system of Gospel preaching, and

A CAMP IN MARYLAND.

FROM THE FOURTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP ABERCROMBIE, HAGERSTOWN, Md.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

If we had hunted all over this planet for the prettiest spot for a camping ground, we could scarcely have found one more charming and perfectly adapted to our wants than this which we now occupy. Our tents are pitched in a beautiful grove of oak and black-walnut trees. The ground about is broken up with fantastic ledges of limestone, which jut out in just the right places to produce the most picturesque effect; and from under one of these a gushing fountain pours a stream of clear, cold water out into a lovely little lake. Frequent groups of tulip, elm, and walnut trees stand along the margin of the lake—some overgrown with vines, and bending low their branches till they almost touch their images reflected from beneath. At the further end, half-hidden by surrounding oaks and elms, appears a thrifty-looking saw-mill, and another just below, its counterpart, seen in the crystal depths that bathe the roots of those grand trees. Immediately around the camp are several pleasant residences, shutting off the distant view on either side; but in front, as you look from the hill behind our tents, the country rolls away in a succession of luxuriant fields of grain, now ready for the harvest, with here and there a farmhouse or a patch of woods to break the monotony of the scene, till it is hemmed in by a range of mountains, a branch of the Blue Ridge.

In this beautiful spot we—that is, the right wing of our regiment—are making ourselves thoroughly at home. The buildings on the premises, which were fitted up for the accommodation of the county fair, have been appropriated for various uses. The largest serves as an evening lecture-room, and as a church in rainy weather; in another are held our daily prayer-meetings, glee-clubs, rehearsals, etc.; another is occupied as guard-house; another for forage, while excellent stalls are furnished for our horses. In addition to these comforts, the men have put up swings and bars for gymnastic exercises, so that we are abundantly provided with means of recreation, as well as with all the necessities of life. I think I never saw an equal number of men more happy, contented, and good-natured than our soldiers are at present. The camp looks more like a picnic than a camp; and the men, though keen for fighting, and prompt to perform all their military duties, have the air of a party of summer excursionists.

Our duty for the present is to protect the Government property in Hagerstown and Williamsport. The left wing of the regiment, under Major Birge, is stationed at the latter place. Their camp is on a high hill just above the Potomac, commanding a glorious view up and down the river, over the "sacred soil" of Virginia, and off to the magnificent mountains of western Maryland. This situation, on account of its singular beauty and natural advantages, is said to have been selected by Washington as a suitable site for the capital of the United States; but was abandoned through the influence of land-owners on the southern Potomac for the present seat of the Federal Government. Both Hagerstown and Williamsport are at present places of great importance to the Government, as all the supplies for General Patterson's division must pass through these places; and at the former are a magazine, a large amount of Government stores, and two Government hospitals.

I am glad to be able to testify to the efficient and acceptable manner in which our men perform their guard duties. You have doubtless been informed of the repeated threats of attack from the Secessionists, and of the alarms, the explorations, and arrests that have been made. But ever since our men were stationed here as guards, the city has been quiet and the inhabitants secure. I have often heard them compliment the orderly behavior of our men, contrasting it with the noise, rudeness, and depredations of other regiments. A recent Southern paper gives a harrowing account of the "reign of terror" and the "heel of despotism" in Maryland, citing Hagerstown as an example. The fact is, this town was never more orderly, and certainly never so enterprising, as it is now; and the citizens generally will regret to have our soldiers leave. The cordial hospitality which we receive on every side, is of itself sufficient evidence that we are regarded not as usurpers, but as protectors of the soil.

As for the soldiers, they long to join the brigade and to take a more active part in suppressing the rebellion; but as long as we are doing good service, we shall be content to remain here. We are enlisted for three years, and shall doubtless have enough to do before the war is over.

It may be interesting to friends at home to hear of some of the efforts which are being made in the camp for the welfare, instruction, and entertainment of the men. We have not left all our home institutions behind us, although we have simplified our living in many respects. But where can you find New England men without their church, without their institutions of learning, without their habits of thrift? Not, at least, in this our camp.

I need not dwell upon our regimental church, a subject which in itself would be sufficient to exhaust another letter. Suffice it to say, that while some of us feel that we are cut off from the enjoyment of many privileges of Christian homes, of our accustomed places of worship, of the Sabbath-school and conference-room, others are doubtless brought under stronger religious influences than they ever were before. While some are forming bad habits, others are correcting theirs. Upon the whole, I have not noticed in the camp so much profanity, vulgarity, and rudeness as I was prepared to expect; and the general good behavior and good feeling of the men is gratifying in the extreme. Our religious services are always fully attended, and the congregation seems to me more attentive and serious than ordinary congregations do at home. We cannot but hope that, in spite of all its disadvantages, camp-life may be made to many of us, as it was to God's people of old, a school of training, for the building up of character, and that good impressions here made may tend to make us better men, better soldiers, better citizens, and better Christians.

Next to the church, among the institutions of the camp, I place that of the *regimental library*. Thanks to kind friends in Hartford and New Haven, we have with us a large and well-selected assortment of books, not merely religious and the publications of a single society, but embracing every department of literature—history, poetry, fiction, science, politics, letters, and theology; and there is not a volume of them all but has found a willing reader. Indeed, it is singular what a demand there is for books that one would never think of as appropriate to a soldier's library. One man wants a treatise on astronomy, another an algebra, another would like to "pick up a little botany" while at the South, and so on. Even our colored servants share in the general interest which the library excites; and Cæsar not unfrequently attracts a crowd of wondering darkies about him, as he declaims the Moor of Venice, Hamlet, or King Lear. "I tell you, Kunnel, now I jes' b'lieve dat I could *act* dat ar Othello!" Such is the demand for books among the men, and such the actual amount of reading done, that many would feel it to be one of their greatest deprivations should they be separated from this library. Nor does reading interfere with any of the duties of the soldier. It only helps to occupy that leisure which otherwise might be wasted in card-playing, idleness, or disorderly behavior, and, by the gratification it affords, prevents much discontentment and complaint. I think our officers would all agree in attributing much of the good order, quiet, and contentment of our camp to the influence of the regimental library.

Every regiment should be supplied with such a library. And do not give them merely serious books or books adapted to children and Sabbath-schools. It should be remembered that our soldiers are *men*, many of them with mature minds, and not a few persons of high education. Too much care cannot be exercised in purging the soldiers' library of every dull and unattractive book—of every book which you, the giver, would not gladly read yourself. Care should also be taken not to burden the men with duplicates. It may be very well for each individual to have a Testament or Bible; but other books can be used with equal advantage by being lent about. No father would ever think of purchasing copies of any book, however valuable, except the Bible, one for himself, one for his wife, and one for each particular son and daughter of his family. A single copy answers just as well for all. And just so in the regiment, where the men live ten in a tent, a hundred in a family, and the whole thousand of us all in one little neighborhood—the more good books, but the fewer duplicates we have, the better.

Here let me acknowledge the receipt of a most valuable addition to our library from Mrs. C. of Hillhouse avenue, New Haven. The books could not have been better adapted to our wants, nor could we have received a more acceptable present.

In addition to the library, we have in our list of educational institutions what might be called at home a *Lyceum*. This enterprise has just been set on foot, but bids fair to become a source of great pleasure and instruction. There are a number of men among us on whom we can depend for really valuable lectures; and it is proposed to have one lecture a week, or one every fortnight, according to circumstances, as long as our material holds out. If our lectures should not be quite equal to the demands of a cultivated audience at home, they will at least remind us pleasantly of our New England privileges, and bear witness to our endeavor not to leave civilization utterly behind us as we journey toward the South.

One other item it may be well to mention: the *Savings-Bank*, which is simply an agency established in the camp to receive deposits and forward them to the Savings-Bank at home. Such an agency ought to be established in every regiment throughout the army. Friends at home have no idea of the temptations which surround us here to squander money in gambling, drinking, and all sorts of dissipation. The simple care of the little gold pieces or the heavy half-dollars, in which the payments are usually made, becomes at last so irksome that the soldier often spends foolishly, if not wickedly, that money which he would gladly have saved or sent home, if he had the opportunity. This opportunity the Savings-Bank affords; and much that would have gone to fill the pockets of the wretched tempters who surround the camp when pay-day comes, will now be saved to gladden the hearts of mothers, wives, and children at home. The patronage which our Bank has received during the last month is sufficient evidence of the success of such an institution in almost any regiment.

But I must close this already too long letter. As I sit here writing in the door of my tent, a pleasant picture of camp-life presents itself. On the moss covered rocks before me a few soldiers are seated writing home. Lying about under the trees are others reading—one has a copy of the blue-and-gold edition of Tennyson; another, one of Frederick Law Olmsted's volumes, while another is laughing over the Biglow Papers. Colonel Woodhouse is standing under the grand old oak before his tent, talking with a group of officers. On the right, among the tents of Company A, a crowd of red caps are singing about "the pretty little girl that I saw dressed in blue." Down by the spring, in Company H street, a ring is formed around a couple boxing. Some are pitching quoits; others are swinging or exercising on the bars. The grooms are training the horses. The cooks are cooking; and by that ominous twinkle of Mr. Cæsar's eyes, that look of unfathomable concealment, I know that we are to have something good for supper.

The Blue Ridge has turned violet while I have been writing this; and the clouds are tinged with the rays of the declining sun. Beautiful days give place to moonlight nights. The weather is fine, the air cool and pleasant for the season. We have but few sick, and these are well provided for. The men are generally well, contented, and in fine spirits. Colonel Woodhouse has received orders from General Patterson to be ready to march at a moment's warning; and everything is ready.

E. A. W.

JOHN BRIGHT ON COTTON.

THERE has nothing been written or said, in England or for England, on the present crisis, so full of good sense and so comprehensive of the whole case, as in John Bright's speech at a public election meeting held at Rochdale. We quote so much as refers to the cotton supply:

Mr. Cheetham has referred to another question as to which I should like to say one or two words before I sit down; and that is with regard to the perilous position in which this country is placed in consequence of the unhappy transactions which are now happening on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Cheetham did not tell you what I can tell you. He paid me some compliments which, as I am not a candidate, will not be of much service to me just now; but without complimenting Mr. Cheetham, I can tell you that he is a most active—I believe the most active—member of an association formed in this district for the purpose of promoting a better supply of cotton, not from India alone, but from all parts of the world where cotton can be grown; and although perhaps it would be too much to say that that association had been able to produce any great results, because so short a time has elapsed since its operations began, yet it has now sown the seed, as it were, of a production of cotton in very many parts of the world where that production probably would never have been heard of or thought of if it had not been for the labors of that association. With regard to the supply from India, I may tell you this, that there is no man from Lancashire of late who has been more assiduous in his attendance in London whenever anything was to be done with the Minister for India, or with the House of Commons, with the view to promote the opening out of the industry of that vast country, so as to increase the production and export of cotton to this country. I think that just now if you can find a man who, on questions of great state policy, agrees with us, at the same time having a deep personal interest in this great cotton question, and having paid so much attention to it as Mr. Cheetham has, I think there is a double reason why he should receive the votes and have the confidence of this division of the country. [Cheers.] Now, is this cotton question a great question or not? I met a spinner to-day—he does not live in Rochdale, though I met him here—and I asked him what he thought about it, and he said, "Well, I think cotton will come somehow." [Laughter.] And I find that there is that kind of answer to be had from three out of four of all the spinners I ask. They know that in past times, when cotton has risen 50 or 80 per cent., or some extravagant rise, something has come—the rate of interest was raised, or there has been a commercial panic from some cause or other, and down the price has gone, and when everybody said "There would be no cotton at Christmas," there proved a very considerable stock at Christmas. And so they say now. I don't in the least deny that it will be so; all I assert is that this particular case is new, that we have never had a war in the United States between different sections of that country, affecting the production of cotton, before; and it is not fair, nor wise, but rather childish than otherwise, to argue from past events, which were not a bit like this, of the event which is now passing before our eyes. They say, "It is quite true there is a civil war in America, but it will blow over; there will be a compromise; or the English Government will break the blockade." Now recollect what breaking the blockade means. It means a war with the United States; and I don't think myself that it would be cheap to break the blockade, at the cost of a war with the United States. I think that the cost of a war with the United States would give, probably, half wages, for a very considerable time, to those persons in Lancashire who would be out of work if there was no cotton, to say nothing at all of the manifest injustice and wrong against all international law, that a legal and effective blockade should be interfered with by another country. It is not exactly the business of this meeting, but my opinion is, that the safety of the products on which this country depends rests far more on the success of the Washington Government than upon its failure; and I believe nothing could be more monstrous than for us, who are not very averse to war ourselves, to set up for critics—carping, caviling critics—of what the Washington Government is doing. I saw a letter the other day from an Englishman, resident for twenty-five years in Philadelphia, a merchant there, and a very prosperous mercnant. He said, "I prefer the institutions of this country (the United States) very much to yours in England;" but he says on the other hand, "If it be once admitted that here we have no country and no government, but that any portion of these United States can break off from the central Government whenever it pleases, then it is time for me to pack up what I have, and to go somewhere where there is a country and a government." Well, that is the pith of this question. Do you suppose that the Lancashire and Cheshire thought that they would break off from the United Kingdom that these newspapers which are now preaching every kind of moderation to the Government of Washington would advise the Government in London to allow these two counties to set up a special government for themselves? When the people of Ireland asked that they should secede, was it proposed in London that they should be allowed to secede peaceably? Nothing of the kind. I am not going to defend what is taking place in a country that is well able to defend itself. But I advise you, and I advise the people of England, to abstain from applying to the United States doctrines and principles which we never apply to our own case. At any rate, they have never fought for "the balance of power" in Europe. They have never fought to keep up a decaying empire. They have never squandered the money of the people in such phantom expeditions as we have been engaged in. And now at this moment, when you are told that they are going to be ruined by their vast expenditure, why the sum that they are going to raise in the great emergency of this grievous war is no greater than what we raise every year during a time of peace. [Loud cheers.] They say that they are not going to liberate slaves. No; the object of the Washington Government is to maintain their own Constitution, and to act legally, as it permits and requires. No man is more in favor of peace than I am; no man has denounced war more than I have, probably, in this country; few men, in their public life, have suffered more obloquy—I had almost said, more indignity—in consequence of it. But I cannot, for the life of me, see upon any of those principles upon which states are governed now—I say nothing of the literal word of the New Testament—I cannot see how the state of affairs in America, with regard to the United States Government, could have been different from what it is at this moment. We had a heptarchy in this country, and it was thought to be a good thing to get rid of it, and to have a united nation. If the thirty-three or thirty-four states of the American Union can break off whenever they like, I can see nothing but disaster and confusion throughout the whole of that continent. I say that the war, be it successful or not, be it Christian or not, be it wise or not, is a war to sustain the Government and to sustain the authority of a great nation; and that the people of England, if they are true to their own sympathies, to their own history, and to their own great Act of 1834, to which reference has already been made, will have no sympathy for those who wish to build up a great empire on the perpetual bondage of millions of their fellow-men. [Loud cheers.]

Religious Intelligence.

CONGREGATIONAL.

General Associations, etc.

PLACE AND TIME OF THEIR APPROACHING MEETINGS.

General Assoc. of New Hampshire, Portsmouth, Aug 27th.

General Conference of Mass., Newburyport, Sept. 10th.
General Assoc. of New York, Binghamton, Sept. 24th.
Presb. and Cong. Con. of Wis., Milwaukee, Sept. 25th.
General Conference of Minnesota. Anoka, Oct. 10th.

MAINE—Yarmouth.—The Central church in Yarmouth has received from London a bell weighing about 1,000 pounds—on the face of it is this inscription:

"*Charles Gumm, London, to his friends in Yarmouth, Maine.*"

Mr. Gumm, as we learn, is a shipbroker in London, and has transacted the business of the shipowners in Yarmouth, members of the Central church.

Oldtown.—An ecclesiastical council convened in Oldtown, Aug. 6, 1861, and ordained Mr. Charles Freeman Boynton, a graduate from the Bangor Theological Seminary, to the work of the Gospel ministry, as an evangelist. The public services were as follows:

Invocation and Reading the Scriptures by Rev. S. L. Bowler of Orono; Prayer, Rev. D. C. Litchfield of Baptist church, Oldtown; Sermon, Rev. Geo. Shepard, D.D., of Bangor: Text, Acts xiv. 1—"They so spake, that a great multitude believed": "Theme—The elements which contribute to successful preaching; Ordaining Prayer, Rev. N. Douglass of Bangor; Charge, Rev. E. Pond, D.D., of Bangor; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. S. Baker of Upper Stillwater; Concluding Prayer, Rev. L. G. Marsh of Brewer.

Dr. Pond, at the close of his charge, made some appropriate remarks to the people in Oldtown, among whom Mr. Boynton is to labor for the present. Mr. B. is a son of Rev. John Boynton of Wiscasset.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord.—Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor of the South church, Concord, is the chaplain of a New Hampshire regiment. His conduct is highly commendable. A correspondent says he shares all the hardships of the soldiers. He takes the boys affectionately by the hand, with a hearty "How do you do?" He inquires into their personal wants, and makes himself their servant. He rides a beautiful horse, which is completely under his control. In the fight at Bull Run he took his regimental position, and all day long was a faithful attendant. He carried many a wounded soldier to the hospital on his horse, spoke words of comfort and cheer, and supplied the men in his ranks with water when they were suffering intolerable thirst. He has true pluck as well as patriotism. Conversing with him this morning, the remark was made that it was a painful sight to see men killed, which elicited the instant reply, "But more painful to see them retreat!" A regiment with such a chaplain, if otherwise well officered, will be a tremendous power in the day of battle.

MASSACHUSETTS—Grafton.—At the close of the afternoon service of the Congregational society in Grafton, the following letter was read from the pastor, Rev. William G. Scandlin, chaplain of the 15th regiment:

To the Congregational Society of Grafton:

DEAR FRIENDS—One of life's many changes, showing the mutable character of all earthly relations, leads me to ask a release (permanent or temporary) from my pastoral office. Under the present national emergency, no man can slight the call of his country. And if those who peril their lives for its interest ask of me the Word of truth, can I do aught but sacrifice with them and bear it? It is to the consideration of such a call that your attention is invited. I pray you to lay aside all personal considerations, and do that which shall most enhance your own spiritual interest. If best for you that our relations now cease, let your action so decide. If otherwise, I am willing, in God's good time, to offer the Word of life, or break with you again the bread of life. May God's loving guidance be our portion, and may his watchful providence protect us in our absence one from the other.

Truly and affectionately your pastor,
WM. G. SCANDLIN.

The society unanimously voted to him a temporary leave of absence, commencing immediately. The letter from the society announcing the result to him says: "Though the vote was unanimous, it was given in sadness and tears, by a people strongly attached to their pastor, and with feelings of love and union that would not be mistaken. Our best wishes and prayers go with you." Mr. Scandlin has been associated with this society in Grafton upwards of three years, and there existed between them an unusual degree of harmony and affection. His accession to the regiment is a fortunate one for his new charge.—*Worcester Spy.*

RHODE ISLAND—Peacedale.—Turning off the Providence and Stonington Railroad at Kingston, a ride of five miles through the shire town of Washington county brings you to a very sequestered village, built mostly of split granite, named Peacedale. A Quaker named Hazard founded woolen mills here, set up his costly, tidy stone mansion, and a village has risen. A son, educated and noble in port above his fellow-men, became, some time ago, a Congregationalist. A church was founded, a pleasing chapel opened in a huge granite block, and last Tuesday, July 30th, a large council of churches from four adjacent states were invited there to ordain as their pastor Mr. S. F. Freeland. He is a Pennsylvanian, a graduate of Yale, of foremost rank in his class, had been offered a place as an officer in the college, and had other attractive proposals, but chose to preach the Gospel at *one-half* the sum other labor would yield. Prof. Porter of Yale College preached the sermon.—*Correspondence of Congregationalist.*

NEW YORK—Welsh Congregational Association.—The following patriotic resolutions were passed by this body at its late meeting, held in the town of Murry:

In view of the present disturbed state of affairs in our country, when the Union of the states is endangered, the laws disregarded, and the property of the Government pilfered, by men of ambitious and traitorous designs,

Resolved, That we, as ministers and delegates of the New York Welsh Association assembled, declare publicly our fullest and most steadfast adherence to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That as citizens and Christians, we fully approve and heartily co-operate with the President and his Cabinet, in their measures to subdue rebellion in the seceded states, and to restore order and peace in our land.

Resolved, That we feel encouraged in the bold and uncompromising stand our ministers and churches have taken on the great principles of equity, liberty, and the rights of man; and we ea nestly hope and pray that they will continue in their efforts and fidelity, until the source of the present calamity be entirely removed.

Resolved, That we hope and pray that God in his wise and beneficent providence may overrule the present disturbances in our country to hasten the overthrow of slavery, which disgraces our land and threatens the existence of our Government.

MORRIS ROBERTS, Moderator.
JOHN R. GRIFFITH, Scribe.

ILLINOIS—Aurora.—Mr. Wm. L. Bray, a graduate of the last class of the Chicago Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the First Congregational church of Aurora, Illinois, on Thursday, Aug. 8th:

Opening Exercises by Rev. W. D. Webb of Bristol; Sermon by Prof. Bartlett of Chicago; Ordination Prayer by President Blanchard of Wheaton College; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr Partridge of Batavia; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. G. B. Hubbard of the New England church of Aurora; Charge to the People by Rev. E. Barber of Geneva

SCOTLAND—Ryton.—The foundation-stone of a new Congregational church was laid near the village of Ryton on Tuesday. The church is of Gothic architecture, and will be made to accommodate 300 people. There is also provision made for building schools capable of holding 200 scholars.

AUSTRALIA—Victoria Congregational Union.—The first meeting of the ministers and delegates for the dispatch of business was held at the Lonsdale-street church, Victoria, on Tuesday, May 14th. The retiring chairman, Rev. R. Fletcher of St. Kilda, opened the proceedings, and, after a brief address, surrendered the chair to Rev. Mr. Odell, the President-elect.

The fact of many chapels being at present not placed in trust, on account of no form of trust-deed applicable to the circumstances of the denomination having been adopted, it was resolved that a model deed should be printed and recommended for general adoption. A public meeting, in the evening, was held in Oxford-street church, Collingwood; John Russell, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Congregational Union and Mission of Victoria, presented their first annual report:

Your committee have met during the year for the dispatch of business twenty three times. The number of churches in connection with the Union and Mission is twenty-two, and the ministers and agents amount to twenty-two. Pecuniary aid has been paid to the following churches and congregations during the past year: Beechworth, Carlton, Daylesford, Dandy, Emerald Hill, Inglewood, Portland, and Wahgunyah. It will be seen by the reports of the districts, that great fluctuations have been experienced on the gold-fields, and that it will be some time before the population on them assumes a settled character.

Rev. R. Fletcher was empowered to represent the Congregational Union of Victoria at the meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

Resolutions were adopted:

That this meeting expresses its decided conviction that it is the duty of the Congregational body in Victoria to establish a college for the training of young men for the ministry, and that strenuous efforts should be made to obtain necessary funds to carry out that important object.

That this meeting affirms that no cemetery law can meet with its approval which recognizes, in any way, the division of the land set apart by the state for the burial of the dead among the different religious denominations.

At half-past seven in the evening, the ministers, delegates, and members of churches, to the number of about 400, partook of the Lord's Supper in the Congregational church at Richmond. Rev. J. P. Sunderland presided, and interesting and appropriate addresses were delivered by various ministers. The whole service was deeply impressive.

METHODIST.

Methodist Sentiment in Missouri.—*The Central Christian Advocate* of the 17th inst., published in St. Louis, says:

"If war must come, let Christian men be ready to sustain the authority and power of the United States Government, which is the glory of all governments. Union and disunion should now be the only distinct issue. The Secessionists have thrown to the winds Democracy, Whiggery, Americanism, and other distinctions. Let the Union men, as far as possible, ignore technical Democracy and Republicanism, and cling to the national motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM, one and indivisible, now and always. We cry out to all good citizens and Christians of every name and sect, Union, *Union*, UNION!"

A False Witness.—Rev. Joseph Cross, chaplain of the Walker Legion and war correspondent of *The Nashville Christian Advocate*, in his letter describing the battle of Bull Run, says: "The brutal rascals in Washington beat to death the few Southern captives they had taken." This miserable fellow further says that in a few weeks he hopes to preach from the steps of the Capitol in Washington, on the words of General Joshua before the gates of Jericho—"Shout, for the Lord has given us the city."

A Professor Banished.—Prof. J. A. Reubelt, Professor of Modern Languages and Hebrew in the Southern University of Greensborough, Ala., eighty-five miles northwest of Montgomery, and a local elder of the M. E. Church, South, has been compelled to flee from the South on account of his Union sentiments. He is now at Owigsburg, Pa., and expresses it as his opinion that the Southern University, as well as every other collegiate institution in the South, will be closed within a year, not to be reopened for a long time.

Bishop Janes.—The Bishop came home in the Persia, which arrived here Wednesday night, Aug. 16th. A letter from Dr. McClintock in Paris to *The Methodist* says:

"He has been flying across Europe by rail at a great rate during the time to which his official trip has been limited. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland—that is a pretty large field for four or five weeks' work; yet the Bishop has visited all our stations in those countries in that time. His views of the importance of our European work are greatly enlarged by this tour of inspection; but on all this he will, doubtless, make full reports in due time. The Bishop is accompanied by his brother, Rev. E. L. Janes, who is traveling for his health; and also by Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who visits England on business of the German mission.

"It is a pity that the Bishop's official duties at home could not have been so arranged as to give him longer time for the inspection of the various fields of Methodist labor now open, and opening, in so many parts of the Continent of Europe. After coming so far, three months would be as little time as would suffice for a fair survey of the whole field, including Bulgaria. But you may rest assured that Bishop Janes has seen and done all that any man could in the short time allotted to him."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Southern Contributions to Missions.—A correspondent of *The Cincinnati Presbyter* makes the following statement in regard to the support of the Domestic Board of Missions, and its expenditures in the South:

"But what will our Boards do without them? I will volunteer to answer in behalf of the Domestic Board, by a brief statistical 'footing up,' which will explain itself. The figures are from the annual report:

Year ending March 1, 1860, amount appropriated in the Southern states	$48,031
Amount contributed by the same	37,288
Difference	$10,143
Year ending March 1, 1861, amount appropriated in the Southern states	$67,446
Amount contributed by the same	39,918
Difference	$27,530

Straw in the Wind.—*The Louisville* (Ky.) *Presbyterian* mentions as "a straw in the wind," a recent article republished in its Cincinnati Old-School contemporary, advocating a union of Old and New School Presbyterians in the North now that the South has withdrawn. It concludes thus:

"We are not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but we guess that when the reunion takes place, if it ever does occur, like many other unions, instead of making two into one it will make two into three or four."

Communion Services in Old Greyfriars.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Lee, of Old Greyfriars church, has made a change in the mode of conducting his communion services this week, which may perhaps again expose him to the charge of innovation in public worship. The congregation of Old Greyfriars met on Sabbath forenoon like the other churches, at 11 o'clock, when Dr. Lee discoursed and conducted the communion services, which were concluded, and the congregation dismissed at half-past twelve. Dr. Lee had then an afternoon service, which lasted for a few minutes more than an hour. There was no evening service; and as a further departure from the ordinary custom, it was announced that there would be no service on Monday, in consequence of the smallness of the attendance at these Monday meetings.—*Daily Review.*

Lane Seminary.—The notice of the supply of the pulpit of a church in Rochester by Rev. Dr. Smith of Lane Seminary for one year is premature. His acceptance of such an invitation was to depend upon the concurrence of the Trustees and Faculty, which they are not prepared to give. It is announced in the last *Christian Herald* that Prof. Smith will be at his post at the beginning of the term, and that his course of lectures will be delivered as usual.

How Changed!—Twenty eight years ago the Presbyterians of South Carolina and Georgia, by their constituted representative, made the following declaration upon the character of human bondage:

"The influence of the negroes upon the moral and religious interests of the whites is destructive in the extreme. We cannot go into detail. It is unnecessary. We make our appeal to universal experience. *We are chained to a putrid carcass. It sickens and destroys us. We have a millstone about the neck of our society, to sink us deep in the sea of vice.* Our children are corrupted from their infancy; nor can we prevent it. Many an anxious parent, like the missionaries in foreign lands, wishes that his children could be brought up beyond the influence of the depraved heathen. Nor is this influence confined to mere childhood. If that were all, it would be tremendous. But it follows us into youth, manhood, and old age. In all our intercourse with them (the slaves) we are undergoing a process of intellectual and moral deterioration, and it requires almost superhuman efforts to maintain a high standing either for intelligence or piety."

Men are tarred and feathered, and often hung, in those states now, with the consent of professing Christians, for entertaining those doctrines.—*Standard.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sabbath with the Troops.—The Secretary of the New York Evangelical Alliance has presented to Hon. Simon Cameron the following propositions, in respect to the better observance of the Sabbath among our troops:

1st. That no more troops shall be transported to or from the seat of war upon the Sabbath, unless in cases of extreme necessity. 2d. That no more battles shall be fought upon the Sabbath, except to repel the attacks of the enemy. 3d. That all drills, parades, and other unnecessary labor shall be dispensed with upon the Sabbath in the various camps. 4th. That each entire regiment shall be mustered for divine service once at least upon the Sabbath.

Revival of Religion in the Island of Rarotonga.—Rev. W. Wyatt Gill of the London Missionary Society in Mangaia says:

"Our work here is going on very well. True, indeed, we have not all sunshine, nor is it all shade. Our grounds for encouragement are very great indeed. A few days hence I hope to admit twenty-four to the church at Ivirua and Oneroa. At Rarotonga a great revival has taken place; upwards of eight hundred individuals have joined the classes.

"In confirmation of this statement, I will translate a portion of a letter I have just received from Russe and Tindmana, the native teacher and chief at Arorangi. They say: 'This is a season of great joy on Rarotonga. Multitudes of men and women, and young persons, have been led to abandon their former evil practices, and their backsliding, and have with all their heart believed upon Christ, and have been admitted into the fellowship of the Church. You will rejoice, and perhaps also you will fear; you will rejoice truly with fear and trembling on account of those who recently grown up amongst us; because they who have thus come to the church have been notoriously wicked in their past lives. It was in the month of August last that this thing grew, and gave us such joy. I have not time to tell you more; the ship is going away soon, but I write to tell you that it is well with us and the Church of God here. Isaia has been very ill for six months, but he is better now. Blessings and peace rest ever with you.'

"Russe, the native teacher, writes, 'More than seven hundred have returned from evil and believed. You will rejoice to know that Makea, the son of Tinomana, has been admitted a repentant and humble disciple of Christ. In Ngatangiia, 200, in Avarua, 220, and in Arorangi more than 90 are now seeking for peace and life; yea, I do greatly rejoice to tell you that we are in peace and prosperity here. Isaia has been ill, and has not been able to attend to his duties as formerly, but he has recovered now. I write to you now, e Gilie, that you tell the Society to hasten and send us help; we are waiting for help. We are anxiously waiting and hoping that more missionaries may soon be sent out for us."'—*News of the Churches.*

Pay of Chaplains.—We notice that the pay of chaplains in the army, which, in the call for troops made by the President, May 4th, was declared to be $145 50 per month, has, by an amendment tacked to the army bill, been reduced to $60.

This is not only degrading the rank of chaplains, but is doing injustice to those worthy men who left their parishes and homes to serve as Christian teachers to the army, relying on the President's pledge for their pay. We are glad to know that they have joined in a remonstrance against the wrong—not to say, insult—and we trust that it will be effective with Congress.—*Religious Herald.*

MINISTERIAL AND CHURCH REGISTER

Barber—Mr. Wm. M. Barber of Andover has accepted a call from the Congregational church in South Danvers, Mass.

Bell—Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell has resigned his charge as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Oakland, Cal.

Bingham—Rev. Joel F. Bingham has been unanimously called to the Westminster church, Buffalo, N. Y.

Biskeman—Rev. N. L. Biakeman of the Northwestern Indiana Conference, and pastor of Strange chapel, Indianapolis, has appointed chaplain of the 13th Ind. (Col. M'Millen's) regiment of Indiana Volunteer Militia, making the ninth chaplain thus far taken from the Indiana Methodist preachers.

Cheever—A sketch of the life of Rev. Dr. Cheever, by Mr. William Herries of *The New York Tribune*, is now passing through the press, and will be published in a few days.

Clover—Rev. Lewis P. Clover, rector of St. Paul's church, Springfield, Illinois, has received the degree of doctor of divinity from the University of La Grange, Kentucky.

Corning—Rev. J. L. Corning, who has labored with the Plymouth Congregational church of Chicago for a short time, has been compelled to return to them a unanimous call to the pastorate, the health of his family requiring a removal to the East. His post-office address will be at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Daggett—Rev. O. E Daggett, D.D., delivered the annual address before the Society of Christian Research at Hamilton College.

Davis—Rev. J. S. Davis, driven out of Kentucky, is now laboring at Hoyleton and Collins, Washington co., Ill.

Eaton—Rev. C. H. Eaton of Saugatuck, Mich., has accepted a call from the Congregational church at Vista, Ill.

Eddy—Private Dewitt C. Sprague of the New Haven (Ct.) Grays, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and subsequently released, reports that Rev. Mr. Hiram Eddy of Winsted, Ct., the chaplain of Col. Terry's regiment, is safe at Richmond, being detained as a prisoner of war.

Finney—At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Carlisle, Mr. H. G. Finney was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of Gettysburg.

Fletcher—The late Rev. Dr. Fletcher, who recently died at Callington, Cornwall, nearly 100 years old, held the vicarage of Yarnscomb, Devon, fifty-eight years.

Gough—John B. Gough has placed in the hands of Col. Devens $100 to be expended for the benefit of the men under his command.

Greer—Rev. J B. Green, from Atchison City, Kansas, to Hunteville, Randolph co., Mo.

Grier—Rev John M. Green of Hatfield has received a call to the Presidency of Olivet College, Mich. This College has now about 150 pupils, including the collegiate and preparatory departments.

Grier—Rev. M. B. Grier has resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, Wilmington, N. C.

Haney—Rev. Richard Haney, presiding elder in the Central Illinois Conference, has been chosen chaplain in the Federal army.

Hebard—Rev. G. D. A Hebard of Clinton, Iowa, has received a call to the church in Wyoming, in the Presbytery of Dubuque, made vacant by the recent death of Mr. G. E Delavan.

Hitchcock—Edward Hitchcock, Jr., D.D., son of President Hitchcock, was elected Professor of Hygiene and Physical Culture at Amherst College, in place of Dr. John Hooker. Dr. H. is a regularly educated physician, and was the best gymnast of his class while in college.

Hoge—Rev. W. J. Hoge, D.D., late colleague of Dr. Spring, is preaching as a candidate to the Second Presbyterian church of Nashville, Tenn., from which Rev. Mr. Hays was lately dismissed on account of his Union sympathies.

Lusk—Wm Lusk, Jr., of the late graduating class of Princeton Theological Seminary, has received a unanimous call to the Second Presbyterian church of Newark, Ohio.

Manchester—At a special ordination held by the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D.D., Bishop of the diocese of Rhode Island, on Sunday, 21st ult., Mr. Leander C. Manchester, of the recently graduated class of the General Theological Seminary, was admitted to the order of deacons.

Marshall—Rev. C. H. Marshall, after preaching to the Congregational church at Jacksonville for one year, has been invited to become their pastor.

Marshall—*The Trumpet* states that Professor J. P. Marshall is to act for a season as President of Tufts College.

McClure—Rev. David McClure, late of Alamo, Cal., has accepted a call from the Mendocino Presbyterian church.

Messler—Rev. Dr. Messler of Somerville, N. J., has been laid aside from pulpit duty for some weeks by inflammation in one of his feet.

Miner—The trustees of Tufts College have offered the presidency to Rev. A. A. Miner, the pastor of the School-street Universalist church, which offer he has declined.

Mitchel—Among the latest created Brigadier-generals is Prof. O. M. Mitchel, the well-known astronomer. He is a graduate of West Point, and has seen service.

Neill—Rev. E. D. Neill of St. Paul's is chaplain of the 1st Minnesota regiment, enlisted for the war.

Ohl—Rev. J. F. Ohl, late of Gambier (Ohio) Theological Seminary, has taken charge of Trinity (Episcopal) church, Newcastle, Pa.

Ordination—The Presbytery of Champlain met at Redford, Clinton county, N. Y., on the 10th of July, and ordained Mr. George Ransom as an evangelist. Sermon by Rev. J. D. Young of Plattsburg.

Pierson—Rev. Geo. Pierson has accepted a call to the First church, Brooklyn, Cal.

Proctor—Mr. John O. Proctor has resigned his charge at Gerardstown, Va.

Quigley—Rev F. H Quigley has accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at East Bethany, Genesee co., N. Y.

Scudder—Rev. Jared W. Scudder, M D, is to return to India this fall if funds are contributed for the purpose, the health of Mrs S. being much improved.

See—Rev. William G. E See was installed as pastor of the R. D. church of Amity by a committee of the Classis of Schenectady, Aug. 6th. Rev. J. G. Duryea preached.

Sheldon—Rev. F. E. Sheldon has removed from St. Joseph to Savannah, Mo.

Smith—Rev. S. A. Smith of West Cambridge has declined the call

The Independent.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1861

THE DOCTRINES OF GRACE.

The love of God is revealed to us in the Gospel in the peculiar form of grace. The Gospel is not merely a manifestation of divine *love* in the general acceptation of that term. We see the benevolence of God in the structure of the physical universe, in the laws of animal life, in the economy of the whole sentient creation. We trace the divine benevolence in the course of Providence, as toward ourselves and toward all mankind. The Lord is good, and his tender mercies are over all his works. We see the love of God in the supreme law of his moral administration, which is a law of love, and whose sole requirement is love. But none of these manifestations of divine love meet man's condition as a sinner, or furnish any ground of hope for him in that character. In the very love of God for truth and holiness, in his benevolent regard for the highest welfare of the moral universe, in the very law of love requiring holy affection toward God and an unselfish fraternal regard for man, the sinner reads his own condemnation. For one who carries within himself the consciousness of guilt, the condemnation of conscience and of the moral law, it is not enough to hear that God is love, so long as the proof of this is derived only from nature and providence, and from the general declarations of Scripture, as in the psalms of thanksgiving. The vital question is, How does this love of God, a pure and holy love, a love that can have complacency only in that which is pure and holy,—how does this love stand affected toward my disobedience and guilt? Has it any manifestation peculiar to this condition of things? God's love appears in the physical and mental constitution of the man, and in all his natural and social surroundings. But God's love is expressed also in his holy law, which the sinner has transgressed. And the very idea of law carries with it penalty for disobedience. It is vain therefore to remind the soul conscious of its guilt that God is a being of love, unless it can be shown that his love will meet that guilty soul in the way of *mercy*. This is the manifestation of divine love which the Gospel makes. It is a system of grace, proffering pardon, renewal, sanctification unto life eternal. It is a manifestation of God in Christ "reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them." This makes it glad tidings to a guilty race.

Now this whole manifestation of mercy rests upon the fact of man's depravity, and is made through the atoning sacrifice of Christ. The doctrines of grace are rooted in the doctrine of man's utter guilt and ruin. If man is not a sinner under condemnation, he has no need of grace. If he is a sinner, condemned by the law, then the love that gave that law must care for it also, in providing a way of pardon; and therefore the love of God that meets the condition of man as a sinner, must needs come to him in the way of an atonement, whereby God can be *just* in the very act of justifying the transgressor.

How plain it is then, that those ministers who make light of man's depravity can have nothing to do with that Gospel of *grace* which is revealed in the New Testament. They may preach from Gospel texts, but theirs is another gospel. How plain it is, that preachers who deny the atoning sacrifice of Christ for the redemption of sinners, have no such conception of the love of God as the Gospel presents, and can make no offer of that love to their hearers. They may descant eloquently and poetically upon love as the very nature of God, they may profess to make *love* instead of *doctrine*, *heart* instead of *dogma*, the staple of their preaching, but in speaking to guilty men of a love which has no distinctive feature of mercy, and no provision of atonement to save the sinner from the violated law, they both deceive themselves and them that hear. The love of God can become a ground of encouragement to the sinner, only through that wondrous plan of redemption made known in the doctrines of grace.

CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

It is the plain and indisputable duty of all good citizens to cherish and to manifest CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT, to the utmost extent to which that is practicable, in times so grave and critical as the present. Whether wisely or unwisely, for good or for ill, the present Administration is actually, by election of the people, at the head of our affairs; and there it must continue, so far at least as its two most prominent members are concerned, for nearly four years to come. It is then vital to our welfare, indispensable to our success, in the tremendous struggle in which we are engaged with an infuriated and a desperate foe, that we trust the Government, wherever we are not compelled by evidence which we cannot gainsay to distrust and denounce it; that we expect it to do well; and yield reluctantly, if we yield at all, to a suspicion of its incompetence or a fear of its unworthiness. It is more than slanderous, it is treasonous and mischievous in the highest degree, to set flying through the newspapers the gossiping stories which attribute to one Secretary an entire and ridiculous unfitness for his post, to another the most corrupt motives and practices, unless such stories have first been investigated, and found on examination to be too certainly true. It is dangerous for men to allow themselves to think and speak of the Government, as so many now do, with a kind of contemptuous pity and disgust; as if the President were a mere indifferent and untimely jester, and the members of the Cabinet were so many sharp tricksters on the one hand, or so many incurable incapables on the other. The whole drift of this kind of talk and thought is toward a complete paralysis of the Northern mind. It tends to make us all despair of the Republic; to unnerve the will and demoralize the spirit of every citizen; and above all to prepare the soldiers whom we send forth for disgraceful panic or more disgraceful mutiny when they enter on the serious duty of their service.

It is always our duty, as patriots and Christian men, to respect our rulers so far as we can by possibility do it, and to manifest that respect in our conduct and speech. But in a great emergency like the present this ceases to be a matter merely of general propriety, and ethical obligation. It is a matter with us of the simplest, plainest self-preservation. Whoever causelessly shakes the confidence of another loyal citizen in the character and capacity of the men at the head of our public affairs, now plays more directly and with more dangerous effectiveness into the hands of the chiefs and champions of the Southern Rebellion than if he had supplied them with secret intelligence, or had fought by their side with saber and bayonet. The presses that are doing their utmost through the North in this direction are the most fatal masked batteries against which the nation has now to contend; and while it is greatly to be regretted, it is not so greatly to be wondered at, if now and then the popular impulse against such presses becomes too strong to be resisted, and 'cleans them out' with the rapid impetuosity of a thoroughly aroused and reckless mob-violence.

But while it is the duty of all good citizens to cherish respect for the officers of the Government, it is equally on the other hand the most imperative duty of the Administration to demonstrate its desert of the popular respect, confidence, and enthusiasm; to do this by action, not by words; by such rapid, wise, and masterly movements as shall overbear distrust and compel admiration. It is an almost inexplicable fact—which darkens the minds and burdens the hearts of multitudes in our land—that General Lyon was left as he was, without the re-enforcements which he urgently solicited, trying in vain by daring courage and the coolest and most self-sacrificing generalship to make up for the immense disparity in forces between his command and the enemy's. It seems incredible that with the prodigious resources of all kinds at the command of the Government it should still, after five months of elaborate preparation, be unable to arm the loyal thousands in East Tennessee; be unable to clear Western Virginia of the bands of rebels which still infest it; be keeping the guns of Fort Pickens dumb, and allowing the enemy to establish their batteries along the Potomac; be doubtfully holding the capital itself, against the menacing squadrons of Jeff. Davis. It is greatly to be apprehended that the worst news we are to have has not yet reached us; that tidings of sorer ill than we have known are yet to come from the scattered and exposed bodies of troops which the Government has left lingering among the Alleghanies; that the work in Missouri will be found to need to be all done over; and that the alarming indications of mutiny which have already appeared among our regiments have not yet reached their most disastrous exhibition.

If these apprehensions, or others like them, should prove to have been well-founded, if further defeat and disgrace are to be ours, and the Government as at present constituted should thus be shown inadequate to meet the vast responsibilities of a crisis like the present, then its partial or complete reorganization, so far as the heads of the departments are concerned, would become an immediate and a palpable necessity. Religion, as well as patriotism, would demand it. No personal or party claims should stand for an instant in the way of it. The work we have in hand, of maintaining this Republic one and indivisible, on its old foundations of constitutional order and liberty, is too grand in itself and too vast in its relations to be postponed for a moment to any private interests whatsoever. And the nation will demand, and will have a right to demand, that an Administration composed of men of proved capacity and demonstrated efficiency, as well as of unquestionable patriotism, shall at once replace and hide the memory of the present one.—Till then, let us all be hopeful of good, and expect the best things from our present leaders.

WILL THE WAR BE A LONG ONE?

Wars of mere aggression or of international rivalry—wars such as ours have been since the war of the Revolution and before this war of Secession—are of comparatively short duration. One party or the other is exhausted, or perhaps both parties find that the actual cost is greater than the probable gain, and some accommodation or compromise terminates the conflict. Those in whose view the present war, for the Union and the Constitution against treason and anarchy, is nothing else than an ordinary international conflict over some *material* interest, may reasonably enough presume that the war will be a short one, and that the exhaustion of perhaps a sing'e campaign will make both parties willing to accept peace at whatever sacrifice. All such views are merely superficial. The time was when the first movements of the insurrection might have been checked, and the entire conspiracy baffled. Only a few months ago, the Federal Government, without any offensive display of force, might have retained possession of the national property throughout the states now occupied by the enemy, and might perhaps have rallied in all those states, save South Carolina, a powerful party for the Union. But such was the combined imbecility and treachery of the Administration then in power, that the opportunity was lost. The leaders of the rebellion were permitted to carry out their plans, and are now fully established in power. All the resources of the wide region over which they dominate are, for the time being, as absolutely at their command as the resources of the French empire are at the command of Napoleon III. On their part the struggle is a desperate one. They must succeed or be utterly ruined—they must succeed or be for ever infamous—they must succeed or die. In this point of view, the question of how long the war will last is easily answered. It will last till the resources of the entire region occupied by the enemy shall be utterly exhausted. No efficient reaction of public sentiment there is to be looked for, save in the track of a conquering army, crushing the rebellion, and reconstructing the Union by restoring "the supreme law of the land." No man who considers how great the natural resources of that region are, what the habits of its population are, and how completely it has been subjugated by the rebel chiefs, can expect that the war which is to reannex that empire to the Union, will be anything less than a long war.

But there is a deeper view than this. The war now in progress is not to be compared with ordinary instances of international hostility. It is not, like our late war with Mexico, the aggression of a strong nation on a weaker neighbor to enforce a demand for the redress of grievances real or pretended. Nor is it a war of avarice, growing out of the rivalries of commerce or out of some attempted monopoly. It is, as all men know, the result of great historic forces that have long been working against each other, and that have now come into violent collision. It marks—or rather it *is*—a crisis in the world's history. The new form of Christian civilization which has been gradually developed on this western continent, beginning when the first Pilgrims from the Mayflower touched the soil of New England in 1620, is now brought to the necessity of maintaining itself in arms against another form of pretended civilization which has always been its antagonist, and which, though it was virtually disowned by our Declaration of national independence, and though it obtained no distinct recognition in our Federal Constitution, has never ceased to infect with its influence our legislation, our Government, and our diplomacy, disgracing our national character with a stain of barbarism. The war is not, indeed, *as yet*, a war for the abolition of slavery,—it is only a war of national self-defense against a foul conspiracy and rebellion; yet, as all men know, the rebellion and the conspiracy would never have been set on foot—would never have been possible—but for the working of causes deeper and more powerful. Everybody knows that the attempted secession, the Pretender-president, the pseudo-Congress at Richmond, and the clash of arms between loyalty and rebellion, are nothing else than the present phenomena of a conflict which has been in progress ever since that memorable year, which saw at the North the landing of the Pilgrims from the Mayflower, and at the South the landing of the first negroes in Virginia from a Dutch slave-ship. This war is nothing else than another stage in the conflict of ages—irreconcilable and irrepressible—between the civilization of freedom and the so-called civilization which has slavery for its basis—between that social order on the one hand, in which thought and utterance are free, and law spreads its equal protection over every human individual, and the laborer, the capitalist, and the land-owner co-operate by mutual consent on terms of justice and equality, and that system of society, on the other hand, which regards the state as existing, not for the equal benefit of all, but for the benefit of a dominant class, and under which innocent men are compelled to labor without wages for the benefit of others, to whom they are related only as the ox is related to its owner.

These two systems, resembling respectively the antagonist forces of liberty and despotism in European civilization, have long been working against each other in the political and industrial life of our common country. Intellectual, moral, and economical forces, registering their results in the form of law, have gradually expelled the barbarous system from one state after another, and have excluded it from one territory after another, till the free states, as the figures of the census demonstrate, are strong enough to govern the Union in the interest of justice, which is the interest of freedom and of civilization. Meanwhile, in those states in which slavery has predominated, it has strengthened itself into a relentless tyranny over all other interests, restraining the press and every utterance of free thought, subjugating and corrupting religion itself, and defying the moral sense of Christendom. Thus it has come to pass that these two systems of society—the one a remnant of barbarism and paganism, the other the most developed form of Christian civilization—are now divided from each other by a well-defined geographical line. On one side of that line, the fundamental idea of legislation, in the states, is that principle of human equality which is announced in the divine commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;"—on the other side, Christian devotion takes the form of gratitude to that divine benignity which has considerately created negroes for the very purpose of relieving white men from the degradation of labor. On one side, every state has its system of public instruction not for the few but for the many, providing that the gate of the way to universal knowledge shall be freely opened to every child of whatever lineage or complexion;—on the other side, ignorance, the absolute ignorance of the degraded laboring class, is established by law and guarded by penalties. On one side, free labor, intelligent and skillful, is creating and accumulating wealth with a rapidity unknown before, exploring all the resources and subduing all the powers of nature, and adorning hillside and prairie with the homes of a self governed people;—on the other, the toil of brutish drudges impelled by fear produces wealth only by the accidental and temporary monopoly of a single product, while every seat of commerce has its shambles for the sale of living human flesh. On one side the progress of civilization is producing historians, poets, artists, inventors, and philosophers, whose fame already fills the world;—on the other there is no lack of native talent, and no lack of leisure in the ruling class; but how little has there been of such contribution to the intellectual wealth of our common country! On one side, a free Christianity is grappling with every form of evil, applying the divine rule of right to every wrong, and laboring in every method, without restraint or fear, for the full establishment of God's kingdom in the souls of men;—on the other, an enslaved Christianity, blinded like Samson by the malice of those who have led it captive, is put to the ignominous task of holding forth a divine warrant for "slavery as it is;" and sect vies with sect in clamorous testimony that the Virginia slave-trade is a legitimate commerce with which God is well pleased.

No man who is willing to look for a single moment beneath the surface of events, can fail to understand that the rebellion which began with the violent seizure of national property in the Southern states is not an accidental collision of local interests or temporary passions, but is the result of great historic forces emerging into war. The semi-barbarous civilization of slavery, reduced to an unequivocal minority under the Constitution, and despairing of the ascendency which it has so long held in our national politics, has undertaken to destroy the Government which it can no longer use for its own barbarian purposes of piratical conquest and slavery-extension. In accordance with its own nature, it has resorted to the dire expedient of war. Defeated in the conflict with ballots, it has invoked a conflict with bullets. To this war our history has been tending ever since 1620. Principles long in conflict have at last marshaled themselves for the shock of battle. The old battle between liberty and slavery, between civilization and barbarism, between the principle of government for the equal benefit of all and government for the benefit of a governing class, between immutable right and established wrong, is renewed upon our soil.

Such a war, once begun between great powers cannot be a short one. Wars like this—wars of principle, or of antagonist civilizations—wars in which the principles of human degradation are in conflict with the principles of human progress—make a great figure in the world's history. They are the hinges on which the destiny of nations and of ages turns. Once begun, they may be interrupted without being ended. We may conceive of this war as interrupted and apparently terminated by some hollow and deceptive compromise. We may conceive of some disastrous defeat, or some shameful reaction like that which brought the faithless and despotic Stuarts back to the throne from which they had been expelled. But the war can never *end* otherwise than in the triumph of liberty over slavery, of right over wrong, of civilization over barbarism. The historic forces which have come into armed conflict, will continue to work against each other, whatever compromises or defeats may interrupt the conflict for a season. God is in history, and therefore this conflict cannot end but in the victory of light over darkness. To such a consummation time is requisite.

A devout mind may reach a similar conclusion by a somewhat different course of thought. This conflict has its place in God's eternal Providence. He whose hand has been so signally displayed in all our national history, has permitted this dreadful conflict to begin; and he will overrule it for the accomplishment of his own purposes. It is not for us to know beforehand the times and the seasons, nor to scan the counsels of his wisdom. But who that is accustomed to recognize God in his Providence and to see in all the progress of events the slow accomplishment of his designs, can doubt that his purposes in regard to the results of the present conflict, reach far beyond the thoughts of all our generals and all our statesmen? Was it not probable beforehand to devout and thinking men, that God has purposes which could not be brought to pass by a sudden overthrow of the rebellion and a sudden restoration of things as they were? May we not reverently say—must we not believe—that God's purposes, in regard to the result of the war now begun, require time? Must not his great plowshare work itself deeper and deeper into the soil, till it shall be ready to tear up the roots of that stupendous wickedness which has been so long the curse and the shame of this people, and the chief hindrance to the consummation of God's mercy toward us?

MR. MOTLEY'S APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. John Lothrop Motley to the Court of Vienna was first proposed by *The Independent*. The same mail that brought information that Mr. Burlingame's appointment was objectionable to Austria, also brought Mr. Motley's masterly letter to *The London Times* upon American affairs. That letter, so full of wisdom and patriotism, so timely and able in its vindication of our history, the theory of our Government, our Constitution, and our policy, taken in connection with Mr. Motley's familiarity with European languages and society, led *The Independent* at once to nominate the historian of the Dutch Republic to the vacant embassy at Vienna. His appointment will give high gratification to intelligent patriots at home and abroad. At no foreign court will the Government in this crisis of affairs be more ably or worthily represented.

We notice in some quarters a disposition to carp at Mr. Motley's appointment because he has been more of a student and scholar than a politician or diplomatist; and because he will be likely to continue his literary labors even amid the routine of ministerial life. A similar objection was raised to the appointment of Mr. Marsh as Minister to Italy. Both these gentlemen, however, have proved themselves equal to the profoundest questions of statesmanship, and will doubtless meet any point of international law or courtesy to the honor and advantage of their country. Their scholarly attainments are a qualification for office in European eyes, of which their countrymen may well be proud. It is desirable that the United States should always be represented abroad by gentlemen of the highest culture. We have had enough of fools, coxcombs, schemers, and boors. That the pursuits of scholarship may be coupled with the affairs of state, the works of the late Chevalier Bunsen, and Mr. Gladstone's elaborate volumes on Homer, with other like examples, sufficiently demonstrate. We are glad that the United States has diplomats at foreign courts who can take rank with the first scholars of Europe.

VIEWS AND THEORIES OF CORRESPONDENTS.

The exigencies of war may demand a temporary censorship of the press;—perhaps they already demand a more rigorous censorship by the editors of this journal over the utterances of its correspondents and special contributors. Yet a reasonable latitude of discussion, with diversity of views, is not only important to vindicate the just liberty of speech, but helps to form a wise and healthy public sentiment. It seems needful, however, to repeat for the hundredth time, that the publication in *The Independent* of the opinions of a writer over his own name, does not at all commit *The Independent* to his opinions, unless these are formally approved by editorial comment. *The Independent may* think exactly as Mr. Greeley, Mr. Brace, Dr. Cheever, Mr. Walker express themselves upon a given point, but it is not to be held responsible for their opinions simply because it gives them a hearing. The American correspondent of *The London Patriot* says:

"*The New York Independent* of this week raps its friend Horace Greeley over the knuckles—its colleague, we may say, for Mr. Greeley is on the staff of contributors to *The Independent*. We hope Horace will take the reproof kindly as it is meant, remembering that the Good Book says, 'Faithful are the wounds of a friend.' Who that reads both journals would believe that Horace Greeley of *The Independent* is the Horace Greeley of *The Tribune?* It is something singular that he should work so kind and true in strange traces, and be so restive and unmanageable in his own."

This is equally unjust to Mr. Greeley and to ourselves. Mr. Greeley is in no sense a "colleague" in the editorship of this journal. He has nothing whatever to say as to its management. Nor has *The Independent* in any way "reproved" Mr. Greeley. We have objected to the course of *The Tribune* in a matter for which Mr. Greeley has publicly declared that he was not responsible. As for the contributions of Mr. Greeley to this journal, we do not hesitate to say that nothing so admirable in political ethics has appeared in our contemporary literature. We trust that his health will soon permit him to resume his pen.

We have received scores of complaints because of Mr. Brace's most unfortunate reference to the President in *The Independent* of August 1st. We should publish some of these, did we not believe that Mr. Brace himself by this time heartily regrets an expression which is universally condemned. Mr. B. with his heart full of the great issue of the country, stung with the mortification of defeat, eager for the restoration of the *morale* of the army, for the moment desponding even as to the safety of Washington, allowed his impulses to get the better of his judgment, and wrote what he would doubtless gladly recall. Editors must have their vacation; and the supervisor of the office for the week cannot be expected to scan every expression of a stated contributor. We are glad to have received so many remonstrances against Mr. Brace's letter of August 1st, because they show how strong is public confidence in the President, and the feeling of loyalty to the Government.

Last week we published an interesting and characteristic letter from Dr. Cheever, which, in our judgment, quite fails to apprehend the state of opinion in this country and in England; fails to do justice to that *religious* anti-slavery sentiment in hundreds of ministers and churches at the North, which has educated the conscience of the nation to that pitch of hostility to slavery which the war is the mere *occasion* of bringing into action; fails to rebuke the time-serving neutrality of British Christians. *The Independent* does not become responsible for such views, by giving a hearing to its able and earnest contributor. Dr. Waddington's letter, in the same issue, rises to a much more comprehensive survey of the question as it lies upon both sides of the Atlantic; and we were happy to publish the two letters side by side, that our readers might judge between them. For ourselves we entirely agree with Dr. Waddington that "the representatives of the cause of freedom in England have lost a golden opportunity to manifest their own consistency;" and they have fallen into this mistake because by a long course of misrepresentation they have been led so egregiously to underestimate the reality and strength of Christian anti-slavery sentiment in this country.

We conclude these random remarks with a valuable criticism upon Mr. Amasa Walker's theory of the war:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

Filled with delight and admiration as we are with the noble stand taken by *The Independent*, and satisfied with the principles generally discussed in its columns, it is with profound regret that we are compelled to dissent from an article found on the first page of the number issued August 8th, by Amasa Walker. The article is headed "Separation or Emancipation"—"separation" put first. What we wish to oppose to that sentiment is that any idea of separation is, at bottom, under existing circumstances, in its spirit and influence, treasonable to our nationality and wanting in fidelity to the Government. It is simply impracticable and impossible. What the people might be driven or compelled to do, should they come under the pressure of a victorious and apparently triumphant rebellion, we are not prepared to say. But because of disaffection, insubordination, treason, rebellion, for us, for the people of this country to yield, would be a tame, a cowardly acquiescence, a base yielding to the demands of arbitrary power, without showing the spirit of men, much less of Christian patriotism. It would be a base surrender of the distinguished boon of popular free government, procured by the sacrifice and blood of our fathers, into the hands of tyrants, to be trampled by them. It would be to vacate all our duties and solemn responsibilities as the guardian conservators of the inalienable rights of men—turn us into pusillanimous pretenders of equal government, laws, and patrons of liberty. This great, unequaled nationality cannot be given up, abandoned, broken, short of overpowering revolution, without basest ignominy, treachery. We are driven, compelled to vindicate our existence. And that nation that hesitates, that attempts to temporize, seeks policies of expedients, without meeting the exigence, would live only to be scorned and abhorred by all true minds throughout the earth. I hope, therefore, all the friends of freedom and humanity will cast to the winds all idea of separation. Necessity knows no law; and sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Should that hour ever come—which may heaven avert!—the wisdom of the men who then act must decide its destinies. If separation should take place to-day, it would be the inauguration of endless outrage, cruelties, hostilities. It would be the seeking of tenfold evil to one. Our duty, our instruction now must be the vindication of this grand imperial nationality; its preservation entire; the purification of our institutions; their perpetuity, transmission to the coming ages. With regard to emancipation, let us now not slack ardor, but be at rest a little, as the providence of God is working fast as sane men can desire. The result hastens. The timbers in the awful frame-work of the despotism of slavery now begin to go crashing to the ground. Let every man be true, united; have a heart bursting with a flame of patriotic love, devotion to his country, God, the welfare of the race; and with the blessing of heaven upon us, we shall rise from amid all this obscurity that now envelops, and the saying of England's patriotic bard shall yet be realized with regard to the western hemisphere:

"Westward the star of empire takes its way.
The first four acts already passed,
The fifth shall close the empire with the day.
Time's noblest offspring is its last."

Mendota, Ill. W. S. B.

This correspondent is in the right. Separation is a simple impossibility. We could not abolish slavery in the South by dissolving the Union. We should not thus secure freedom for the North. Division and subdivision, standing armies, foreign wars, subversive at last of *all* liberty, must be the consequence of separation, until either a reunion would bind us again to slavery, or a revolution should wipe out all despotism in its own blood. No; in no circumstances is separation to be thought of. We are to deal with slavery *in* the Union, and to maintain for evermore upon this Northern continent, "Liberty *and* Union, one and inseparable."

RELIGION IN HIGH PLACES.

The appointment of two national fasts in one year is without precedent in our history. Whatever may have been thought of Mr. Buchanan's proclamation for such a day, none can doubt that in present circumstances the proclamation by Mr. Lincoln, under advice of Congress, is eminently fitting. The tone of the proclamation is reverential, its enumeration of topics both of humiliation and of prayer is just and appropriate. We trust that the nation with one heart will keep the day. But meantime we desire to see a more practical recognition of God in high places, especially by the observance of the Sabbath. A correspondent sends the following rebuke:

"Congress has appointed a day of fasting and prayer for the success of our arms. The Christian public will say this is well. But, if I do not mistake, the Christian public will *not* say that it is well that while our authorities are appointing fasts they should go on nullifying all fasts by their acts. Here we have Maj.-Gen. Butler regularly holding parades, amusing his Congressional visitors with steamer excursions and experiments with rifled cannon, and working the negroes on the fortifications—all of a Sunday, and without the shadow of a pretext of necessity. And no longer ago than last Sunday we find Mr. Secretary Seward, at Washington, escorting Prince Napoleon to the encampments and holding a review in his honor. Is the Christian sentiment of the country to be trifled with in this manner? Are our Christian volunteers to be compelled to give up their religion in order to secure the privilege of fighting the battles of their country? Is this the way to have the blessing of heaven on our cause?"

AN AGED MOTHER CALLED TO HER REST.

Died, at Stockbridge, Mass., August 16th, Submit, wife of Rev. David Dudley Field, D.D., aged 79. She was of Puritan descent, the daughter of Captain Noah Dickinson, of Somers, Ct., who was an officer in the French war and in that of the Revolution. She was married in the year 1803, her husband then just completing his theological studies under the tuition of the famous Dr. Charles Backus of Somers. She soon accompanied him to Haddam, Ct., where he was to assume his first pastoral charge. From that time until her death, she adorned the character of a wife and mother, and proved herself a help meet for her husband in all the varying circumstances of his long ministerial life. The description of the virtuous woman, in the Book of Proverbs, was applicable to her. "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her. She shall do him good and not evil all the days of her life." Seldom has a husband leaned more constantly upon a wife, as his ever-present aid, counselor, and friend. For nearly sixty years she maintained old fashioned ministerial hospitality in her house, and to the last her cheerful grace was the joy of a wide circle of friends. By her industry and indomitable perseverance, coupled with a self-denying frugality and a self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of others, the meager salary of a country pastor was made to suffice for the wants of a large family, while her hopefulness and elasticity of spirit cheered the household amid all trials.

She was the mother of ten children, one of whom died in infancy, and two in mature life. She lived to see all the remaining seven occupying positions of great respectability, and all save one, whose residence is in California, were present at her funeral. She was greatly beloved by her children, as such a mother deserved to be. Unwearied in her self-denials on their behalf, she did all she could to secure them a proper training. Four of her sons received a collegiate education, for which they were greatly indebted to her exertions and influence. In their success she rejoiced, and they have been glad to lay the honors which they have reaped at her feet, acknowledging their indebtedness to their mother, and now that she has passed away, "her children rise up and call her blessed."

WORSHIP AS AN ART, AND WORSHIP AS AN ACT.

One who wishes to see the public worship of God performed *for* a congregation by the minister and choir, in a truly artistic and ornamental way, may be gratified on any Sunday morning by dropping in at Trinity church, and witnessing the performance which there goes on. The prayers, etc., are of course read by the minister, as is usual in all Episcopal congregations; but the responses to these prayers, instead of being left to be made by the worshipers as is customary elsewhere, are chanted by the choir of surpliced boys, aided and led by the admirable organ. The musical "Amen" is very well in its way; though it certainly does not impress one who hears it for the first time as particularly hearty or spontaneous, especially if he has happened to see the aforesaid boys yawning and whispering in the intervals of their devotion, playing with their surplices, or scratching the covers of their prayer-books with pins. But when it comes to the response to the commandments—after the reading of each of which, according to the rubric, the PEOPLE are to say "Lord, have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this Law"—it seems hardly less than ridiculous to an outsider to hear this chanted on behalf of the congregation, and to the entire exclusion of them, by the same well drilled and well-dressed little singers. We certainly could but feel, when recently in the church, that no one accustomed either to officiate or to worship at Trinity ought evermore to criticise the worship of any Presbyterian or Congregational church as something performed by the minister and the choir, without participation on the part of the hearers. No Quaker-meeting, where the spirit did not move to the utterance of thought, was ever more dumb than was the assembly there convened while the prayers were offered and the responses were given.

On the other hand, if one would see the public worship of God performed *by* a congregation for themselves—made plainly and audibly, from first to last, an act of their own—he can hardly do better than attend the service, on some Sunday afternoon, at the church on Sixth avenue, corner of Twentieth street, (late Dr. Muhlenberg's.) The choir there also, if such it may be called, is composed of boys—the boys we believe of the parish-school connected with the church. But the only office which these perform, in chant or hymn, much more in the successive responses to the prayers, is to lead and assist the voices of the people. The church is a free church; built by the donation of a liberal lady, and maintained by the gifts and offerings of the worshipers. The poorest and the richest sit in it side by side; and each may take part with equal freedom, as all do take part with a spontaneous and hearty zeal, in the offering of prayer, confession, and praise.

The difference between worship as an Art and worship as an Act will hardly ever be made more distinct, or more significant and memorable, than by these diverse services, to one to whom it happens to attend upon them both. If we must have the first sort of worship, however, it were better still to seek it where best of all it can be found, in the Roman Catholic congregations. But till we can die by proxy, and find surpliced boys to be buried and judged in our stead, let us shun all attempts to make worship a mere matter of ornamental routine, and joyfully assist all attempts whatsoever to make it popular, spontaneous, individual.

THE MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.

The noble response of the merchants and bankers to the calls of the Government deserves the grateful recognition of all patriots. It is somewhat habitual with a portion of the religious world to conceive of the merchant as a sharper, and the banker and broker as in a selfish league for a moneyed monopoly at the expense of the community. Wall street in New York and State street in Boston, the Brokers' Board, the Merchant's Exchange, have been used as synonyms of mammon-worship in its most intensified and unscrupulous forms. Nothing could be more uncandid and unintelligent than this opinion. Every enterprise of religion and of charity in New York finds a ready response and a cordial support from merchants and bankers. Indeed, so far as the city is concerned, these are the mainstay of our religious and benevolent institutions.

The merchants of this city are among the heaviest sufferers by the rebellion; yet they do not shrink from the cost and sacrifices of the war. As a body they have shown a praiseworthy and generous devotion to the Government, and by their spirited action have done much to help forward the great campaign of freedom. The men who furnish the sinews of war are as worthy of praise as those who fight its battles. All honor to our merchants and bankers for their far-sighted and unflinching patriotism!

ROMANISM IN IRELAND.

The Census of Ireland for 1861 makes some astounding developments both as to the decrease of population in the island as a whole, and the relative proportion of Romanists even in the counties most strongly Protestant. Between 1841 and 1851 the population of Ireland had diminished by 1,622,739; but this was owing to the ravages of famine and pestilence, and to the extraordinary emigration which these excited. It had been supposed that the subdivision of incumbered estates, and an improved domestic administration, had favored the growth of Ireland during the past decade; but it now appears that in this period the population has suffered a further diminution of more than three-quarters of a million. This decline has taken place in each of the four provinces, and in every city and town except Belfast, which has gained 12,000. The number of inhabited houses has diminished by 53,000. The following abstract of the relative population of the census of 1841, 1851, and 1861, give us the facts:

Number of Persons.

Provinces.	1841.	1851.	Decrease in 1851. Persons.	1861.	Decrease in 1861. Persons.
Leinster	1,973,731	1,673,738	300,000	1,439,890	233,142
Munster	2,396,161	1,857,736	538,425	1,503,206	351,536
Ulster	2,386,373	2,011,880	374,493	1,910,408	101,472
Connaught	1,418 859	1,010,031	408,828	911,339	98,692
Total	8,175,124	6,552,385	1,622,739	5,784,843	787,842

But the most interesting result of the recent census is the revelation it makes of the ratio of the religious sects to the population and to each other. In 1834 a special census of sects was taken by order of Parliament, which gave in round numbers for Ireland 6 500,000 Roman Catholics and 1,600,000 Protestants, of which about one-half belonged to the Church of England. Comparing this with the recent census, *The Daily News* says:

"The Roman Catholics, in the recent enumeration, are set down at 4,490,583; Churchmen at 678,661; and Presbyterians and other persuasions at 595,299. While thus it appears that in the interval which has elapsed since 1834 the Roman Catholic population has decreased to the extent of something like two millions, their Protestant fellow-countrymen have become fewer by somewhere about a third of a million. There are good reasons for believing that the greater portion of those who perished by famine and disease between 1846 and 1851 belonged to the more numerous and more impoverished creed; and we suspect that if materials for a critical analysis could be had, we should find that it was during the preceding decade that the relative proportions between the different sects was materially changed, and that during the more recent period, namely, from 1851 to 1861, the decrease of population has proceeded at a more equal ratio in the various denominations. There are at present three-and-a half times as many Roman Catholics as Protestants in Ireland; and they stand to the members of the Established Church in the proportion of seven to one. These figures will go far to dissipate the anticipation formed by many, that in the changes of property and the mode of occupying land which were supposed to have taken place after the famine, a great immigration of Scotch and English settlers might be counted on, and that by these and other contributory causes a permanent alteration in the balance of religious opinions would be brought about. In these anticipations we own we have never shared, and we are not therefore in any degree surprised that they should have proved illusory."

The organ of Archbishop Hughes in this city makes the following comments upon the tabular exhibit of the different sects as herewith presented:

Religious Persuasions.

Provinces.	Roman Catholics.	Established Church.	Protestant Dissenters.	All other persuasions.	Jews.
Leinster	1,246,558	171,234	19,889	1,954	266
Munster	1,416,171	76,692	9,558	778	1
Ulster	963,687	396,130	551,095	5,442	54
Connaught	864,472	40,605	6 621	240	1
Total	4 490,588	678,661	586,562	8,411	322

"Seven eighths of the Irish people Catholics! Seven-eighths taxed and plundered to support the religion of one-eighth! Let the Protestant press study these returns, and then glorify themselves on evangelized Ireland. The Catholics of Ulster alone—the headquarters of Orangeism—exceed by one-third the whole number of Protestant Episcopals in the island; while the Catholics of Munster outnumber by 142,000 all the Protestant sects bundled together and 322 Jews thrown into the bargain, one of whom, it should be remembered, is in Munster, and one in Connaught. All the strongholds of intolerance have fallen. Bandon, Armagh, Dungannon, Enniskillen, and Derry, the bulwarks of Protestant ascendency in days of yore, are in the hands of Catholics, and Ulster can count five Catholics for every two members of the church by law established. We don't believe the anti-Catholic bigot will be anxious to count heads again in a hurry."

We have no data for ascertaining what has been the numerical increase of Protestants by converts from Romanism during the late revival; though we believe that the principal fruits of the revival were in spiritual conversions among Protestants. We hope to hear from Prof. Gibson or Rev. Mr. King touching the bearings of the census upon this point. We are glad that Mr. King is once more upon his native soil, equipped for the work of evangelization, for which he is so admirably qualified. Roman Catholic Ireland is still a great field for evangelical effort. The support of church establishments in that country by the Government is a grievous wrong, and a sore hindrance to the work of the Gospel.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

BY REV. WILLIAM PATTON, D.D.

LONDON, Aug. 1, 1861.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

A State Church an Expensive Luxury.

There are twenty-eight bishops, generally called Lord Bishops, who have grand palaces and a splendid retinue. Of these one is 83 years old, one 80, nine over 70, ten over 60, and the youngest 43. The annual cost of these twenty-eight bishops is £155,000, or about $775,000. The income of the Archbishop of Canterbury is £15,000, or $75,000. That of York and London each £10,000, or $50,000. Winchester has £10,500, or $52,500. Durham has £8,000, or $40,000. Ely has £5,500, or $27,500. Seven others have £5,000, or $25,000 each. Eight have £4,500, or $22 500 each. Three have £4,200, or $21,000 each. Two have £4,000, or $20,000 each. One has £2,700, or $13,500; and one has £2,000, or $10,000. The average of the income of the twenty-eight is £5,535, or $27,675 each. There is another item to be added to this account. The palaces of the bishops must be kept in order, or must be enlarged or altered to suit the taste or convenience of the incumbents. The Ecclesiastical Commission have recently expended on only seven of these bishops' palaces £139,123, or $695,615.

Pretestant Miracle Prayed for.

In the service in the Church of England, there occurs the prayer for the clergy, etc. It is in these words: "Almighty and everlasting God, who alone worketh great marvels, send down upon our bishops, curates, and all congregations committed to their charge, the healthful Spirit of thy grace, and that they may continually please thee, pour upon them the continual dew of thy blessing. Grant this, O Lord, for the honor of our Advocate and Mediator, Jesus Christ. Amen." Of these twenty-eight bishops, with princely palaces and incomes, only a small part are, in the largest charity, thought to be converted

men or evangelical in sentiment. It is well, therefore, in a prayer for such, that God should be addressed as the God *"who alone worketh great marvels."* To have such men "truly please God," surrounded as they are with wealth and luxury, pomp and power, would indeed be such a conversion as would amount to a great marvel; and as this prayer is offered up every Sabbath, it must be that the people are praying for a miracle of grace.

I expect to return home in the Great Eastern, which leaves Liverpool September 10th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steam-ships Persia, Bohemian, and Bremen bring a week's later intelligence from Europe. On the last day of the Parliamentary session Lord Palmerston stated his views on the blockade question. "If the blockading force," said he, "should allow any one vessel to enter a blockaded port by the *payment of duties*, the blockade from that moment is *raised*. A belligerent may *seal up* a port, but if he lets *one vessel in*, his right is *gone*." Hence, according to the Premier's doctrine, merely *running* the blockade does not *invalidate* it—only *connivance* on the part of the *blockading* power can do so. The great topic with British editors, up to the latest date, was our disaster at Bull Run. Mr. Russell's letter descriptive of the fight had reached England, and the Thunderer had been bitterly sarcastic on our mishap. It thinks *"this Southern nut is too hard*—for us—*to crack*, and that the *military line as a matter of business does not answer*." Nevertheless we'll take another turn at it. Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. The Queen's speech, which was read by commission, after congratulating the country on the peace prospects of Europe, etc., touches on American affairs, regretting that "the dissensions that arose some months ago in the United States have unfortunately assumed the character of open war,' and expressing a determination "to observe," as heretofore, "a strict neutrality between the contending parties." Lord Herbert, ex-Secretary of War, died on the 2d inst., at his seat near Salisbury, in his fifty-first year, the victim of official devotion. The Archduke and Archduchess Maximilian of Austria had been at Osborne on a visit to Victoria. The Emperor Napoleon had returned to Fontainbleau, and on the 8th inst. officially received the representative of the King of Italy. Great intrigues are, however, said to be going on at the French court to displace Baron Ricasoli from the Italian Ministry, he not being supple enough for Imperial purposes. It is reported that the Prussian monarch has refused to accept Napoleon's invitation to Chalons, unless accompanied by those other German princes who met last year at Baden. The private subscriptions to the Italian loan amount to 963,000,000 francs. Among the principal subscribers are Rothschild of Paris for 150,000,000, and Bolineda and Bambarus of Turin for 123,000,000. The Reactionists in the Neapoli an territory had recently attempted a combined and simultaneous movement, but had been everywhere defeated. Advices from Warsaw assert that the office of Governor-General of Poland will be suppressed, and that Gen. Lambert, military governor, will be intrusted with the portfolio of the Interior. The celebration of any more funeral services in honor of the deceased Prince Adam Czartoryski had been prohibited. It is rumored meanwhile that a conspiracy had been discovered at St. Petersburg to set aside the autocrat and give a constitution to Russia.

OFFICIAL.

Commercial Intercourse with the Rebels Forbidden.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 15th day of April, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, Constitution, and the Government of the United States, which had broken out within the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved Feb. 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and *whereas*, such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and *whereas*, the insurgents in all the said states claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the person exercising the functions of government in each state or states, or in the part or parts thereof in which combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said states,

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said states of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, (except the inhabitants of that part of the state of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that state, and the other states hereinbefore named, as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the dispersion of the said insurgents,) are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other states, and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful, until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said states, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said states, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said states, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States, and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said states, with said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States, and I hereby enjoin upon all District-Attorneys, Marshals, and officers of the Revenue and of the Military and Naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Important Order from the Secretary of State.

The following order has just been issued by the State Department:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 19, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Until further notice, no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport, either from this Department or countersigned by the Secretary of State; nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of the United States, or a foreigner from his own Government, countersigned by such Minister or Consul. This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad, until a reasonable time should have elapsed for it to become known in the country from which they may proceed.

Army General Orders.

The following General Order of the Army, just issued defines the hitherto anomalous and indefinite position of the volunteer soldiers, during the period, longer or shorter, between their enlistment and their actual arrangement into companies and regiments. The main point is, that every man who enlists in a volunteer regiment becomes that instant a soldier of the United States, as such receives pay and rations, is transported to a camp or rendezvous, and in case the regiment in which he has enrolled himself be not up to time, is liable to be transported to another.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 15, 1861.

[General Order No. 58.]

First: The officers of the regular army now on mustering duty in the principal cities are appointed disbursing officers of the funds appropriated by the act of Congress "for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers under the act authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 men," etc. They will be charged with the payment of all proper claims presented to them under this act, duly authenticated and certified to by the various volunteer recruiting officers. These disbursements will be made in the manner prescribed by the recruiting service of the regular army. The premium for accepted recruits, as laid down in paragraph 1315, General Regulations, will not, however, be allowed in the volunteer service. The officers charged with these disbursements will immediately make requisitions on this office for the requisite funds.

Second: Camps of rendezvous and instruction for volunteers will be established at or in the vicinity of New York, Elmira, Harrisburg, (Pa.,) and Cincinnati, and other convenient places, under charge of officers of the regular service. To facilitate the raising of volunteer regiments, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled. As soon as mustered, these men will be sent with descriptive lists to the camps of rendezvous, at which places the oath of allegiance will be duly administered by a civil magistrate or an officer of the regular army. The cost of transportation from place of muster to place of rendezvous will be paid by the quartermaster at the latter station.

Third: When the organization of regiments accepted, to be raised within a specified time, is not completed at the expiration of that period, the companies and detachments thereof already mustered into service will be assigned to other regiments, at the pleasure of this Department. By order,

[Official.] L. THOMAS, Adjutant-Gen.
GEO. E. RUGGELS, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

The Observance of the Sabbath.

The Secretary of the New York Evangelical Alliance lately presented to the Secretary of War the following respecting the better observance of the Sabbath among our troops:

1. That no more troops shall be transported to us from the seat of war upon the Sabbath, except in cases of extreme necessity.
2. That no more battles shall be fought upon the Sabbath, except to repel the attacks of the enemy.
3. That all drills, parades, and other unnecessary labor shall be dispensed with upon the Sabbath in the various camps.
4. That the entire regiment shall be mustered for divine service once upon the Sabbath.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

RECEIPTS DURING JULY, 1861.

From NEW HAMPSHIRE—			
	Keene, estate of Abijah Kingsbury		$175 00
" MASSACHUSETTS—			
	Franklin, Rev. Saml. Hunt	$2 00	
	Cambridgeport First Congl. church	43 30	
	Fitchburg, Calvary church	30 00	
	Boston, Old South church	116 84	
	East Boston, Maverick church	37 18	
	South Boston, Phillips "	262 34	
	Stockbridge Congl. "	18 50	
	Falmouth " "	40 00	
	Long Meadow " "	25 91	
	" " James Bliss, esq.	2 00	
	Medway, Rev. David Sanford	1 00	
			578 37
" CONNECTICUT—			
	Bridgeport, Second Congl. church		26 84
" NEW YORK—			
	Brooklyn, Clinton-avenue church	119 00	
	Frankiin Silas Smith	5 00	
	Lumberland, First Congl. church	1 50	
			125 50
" NEW JERSEY—			
	Newark, First Congl. church		24 00
" ILLINOIS—			
	Aurora, New England church	12 00	
	Watuga, Congl. church	4 74	
			16 74
" KANSAS—			
	Clinton, Congl. church		3 00
	Shiawassee, "L. S."		2 00
			$951 45

N. A. CALKINS, Treasurer,
No. 135 Grand st., New York.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

☞ GREAT PREMIUM. ☜

We have concluded an Arrangement by which we now offer to any old subscriber a premium of a copy of Webster's Abridged Dictionary, containing nearly five hundred pages, for the name of every new subscriber for one year sent us with two dollars. The price of the Dictionary alone at the book-stores is $1 50. The book will be delivered at our office, or be sent by express, as desired.

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NOTICES.

General Conference of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts.—The Local Committee of Arrangements would request pastors, who expect to attend the General Conference to be holden in this city September 10, 1861, to notify Dea. E. H. Holland, on or before September 1st, who will furnish cards of introduction to families who will welcome them. If impracticable for any persons to give such notice, they will be provided for on application to the Committee, at the Chapel of the Whitefield church, corner of State and Prospect streets. It is desired that those who come as Delegates should state that fact in their communication. If persons who may have notified the Committee should find themselves unable to attend, they will please give information of that fact at their earliest convenience. Information respecting a reduction of fare on the railroads, will be given as soon as the arrangements are completed.

MOSES PETTINGILL, JOSEPH HALE, CHARLES M. BAYLEY, E. H. HOLLAND, JOSEPH AKERMAN, EDMUND JAQUES, Local Committee of Arrangements.

Newburyport, August 14, 1861.

Card.—Believing the attempt at Christian union with slaveholders an attempt to unite what God intended never should be joined, hence a fundamental and legitimate source of strife, issuing in the most direful national calamity of civil war, the Church Anti-Slavery Society hereby reissue the offer of a prize of One Hundred Dollars for an acceptable Tract, not exceeding twenty-four pages, on the question, "How shall Christians and Christian churches best absolve themselves from all responsible connection with slavery?"

Manuscripts may be sent to either of the following Committee of Award till January 1, 1862:

J. C. WEBSTER, Hopkinton, Mass.; Dea. S. WASHBURN, Rev. SAMUEL SOUTHER, Worcester, Mass.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will meet in the First Presbyterian church in Cleveland, O., on the first day of October next. Members of the Board, missionaries and all others who intend to be present, are desired to inform the Committee of Arrangements by letter on or before the 15th of September. Arrangements are being made to assure free return passes over such railroads as have their terminus in Cleveland.

Letters should be addressed to

T. P. HANDY, Cleveland, O.

MARRIED.

PEASLEY—VINING—At Marengo, O., on the 13th, by Rev. T. H. Delamater, pastor of the First Congregational church at Litchfield, O., Mr Joseph J. Peasley of Mount Gilead, O., to Miss Kate Vining of Marengo.

DIED.

BARTON—At New York, William Barton, Sr., printer, of Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 75. Mr. Barton worked at his trade 62 years, and up to a week previous to his death set the smallest type without the aid of spectacles.

MOORE—At Newtown, Ct., on Friday, July 26th, Mary E., wife of Rev. William H. Moore, aged 35.

WOOD—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, August 14th, of cholera infantum, George Hastings, only child of Abiel and Julia M. Wood, aged 21 months and 25 days. Eastern papers please copy.

CLARK—At Plymouth, Mass., on Friday, August 16th, Rev. J. S. Clark, D.D., aged 60 for many years the Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and at the time of his decease Corresponding Secretary of the Congregational Library Association. Dr. Clark was well known throughout the Congregational churches of New England, and highly esteemed by them. He was the author of a valuable history of the Congregational churches of New England, and much devoted to the interest of Congregationalism. He resigned the office of Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, three years since, on account of feeble health, which has never been recruited.

CROSSMAN—In Sutton, Mass., Aug 16th, Amelia P., daughter of Milton E. and Julia A. Crossman, aged 11 years and 5 months.

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5.00 P.M., NIGHT EXPRESS, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
6.00 P.M., ACCOMMODATION, for Hornellsville.

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THE LATE MRS. BROWNING.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER, just published, contains an exquisite tribute to the memory of Mrs BROWNING, from the pen of a personal friend of the Authoress, residing in Florence. *The New York Evening Post* speaks of the article as follows:

"In none of the English daily or weekly journals have we seen a tribute to Elizabeth Barrett Browning which can be compared with that of *The Atlantic*. The hand that writes it seems trembling with the sorrow of a personal loss. It is precious to all lovers of the most gifted woman who ever sang in our mother tongue, for the abundant fullness of those last details which the heart dwells on, no less than the tender delicacy with which they are drawn."

The other contents of the September *Atlantic* are highly attractive. They comprise articles in Prose and Poetry, by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, BAYARD TAYLOR, T. W. HIGGINSON, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, HARRIET MARTINEAU, the late MAJOR WINTHROP, and other popular Authors.

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Poughkeepsie, Aug. 3, 1861.

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THE YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, (Mr. and Mrs. BURL's,) at Nos. 11 and 13 Charles Field street, Providence, R. I., will commence its sixth year on Monday, the 9th of September.

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SUNSET.

BY T. BULBERT UNDERWOOD.

The soft south wind, on spicy wings,
The wealth of tropic odor brings,
And from his roseate finger flings
Delicious dreams and sweet desire.
The venturous humming-bird, a-rest
On viewless wings, o'er Iris' breast
Hangs pictured like a gleaming crest
Emblazoned on a shield of fire.

The locust, by an eve-wing fanned,
Now sings an anthem slow and grand,
While, with his twenty-fingered hand,
He beats the measure of each bar.
The lilac, primly kirtled maid,
Is dressing in catalpa's shade
Her tufted hair, in many a braid,
And pins them with a purple star.

The cat-bird shakes his russet wings,
And from his throat harp-music flings,
Sweet as when Philomela sings
The dream-enchanted day to sleep;
For, like the nightingale, his song
Swells through the forest all night long,
While air and earth his notes prolong—
We listen to his lute and weep.

Red robin, on my window-sill,
His flashing wings are never still,
"Sweet! Sweet!" he cries, and snaps his bill,
And thus he approbates the hour.
Acacias sit entwining hands—
The roses kneel in shining bands—
Saint Lily in the center stands—
While prayer goes up from every flower.

This quiet teaching hath its good,
If rightly, meekly understood;
It swells the heart with gratitude,
And gives the lips a prayerful theme:
O thou who givest sun and rain
To bird and blossom not in vain,
Of all thy creatures none complain
Save Man, the favored and supreme.

A WALK AND A TALK.

A LITTLE boy took a walk with me in the summer twilight. We visited the most cheerful, hopeful, peaceful spot to be found in this world—*a good man's grave*.

We did not approach sadly, with mournful tread, but with light, expectant step, as we would go out to look upon a rainbow in the east.

We talked upon that most interesting of earthly experiences—*the Christian's death*—not as some passage through a gloomy and frightful valley, but as a safe transfer to immortal happiness, to "fullness of joy and pleasures for evermore."

This little child had never seen death, except when some pet rabbit or bird lay limp and lifeless in his tender hands. He had never witnessed a funeral nor visited a cemetery. I wished very much to introduce death to him, not as the King of Terror, but as a benevolent messenger that transports us to a higher state and "gives us more than was in Eden lost."

A friend, one of those exemplary men whom little children do not fail to associate with everything good, passed away. This boy missed him from his pew in church, from Sunday-school, from many kindly charities in which he was ever active, and was told that he had gone to heaven. To his eager inquiries "How?" "Who went with him?" "Did his wings grow?" I made careful replies, and promised that by-and-by I would take him to the place where his venerated body was laid at rest. I waited till a year had passed over the wondering, inquiring boy, till a white birch and dark fir were growing in pleasant contrast beside the grave, and the grassy sod was green upon it.

This grave is not far away in Greenwood, or Mount Auburn, or any of those metropolitan abodes of the dead. It is in a village burial-ground—so near the home where the good man died that widowed steps often come to luxuriate in the memory of the pleasant journey they trod together, and to anticipate the reunion when they shall both sleep here side by side. So near a quiet street is it that you may hear there the patter of little feet many times a day, going to and fro to school—just the spot where such a genial, loving man would choose to sleep.

"What a pretty place," said the boy; "and these marbles all around have names on them. Are so many people gone to heaven?"

"They were strangers to me, but we will hope they all sleep in Jesus. *This* is one, however, of whom we have no need to say *I trust* or *I hope*, for if we know anything, we *know* that he looks on God. Let me read you the simple epitaph, eloquent with truth and brevity, '*He was a good man, and a just.*' He needed no passport but this to an upper seat where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain.'"

"Is it not a good thing then to die, and be so happy in heaven?"

"It is the happiest event that befalls the Christian. It is the crown of his hopes. When you see a cocoon that buries some poor groveling caterpillar, you know that it will emerge an airy butterfly, and soar to sip the dew from trees and flowers to which the crawling worm could hardly raise its humble eyes. Do you think the winged butterfly looks back and longs to be a degraded worm again? Neither would the spirit of a just man made perfect be willing to return to a condition and nature that involved him in the dust of temptation and sin."

"Wouldn't it be better for me to die and go to God while I am a little boy than to grow up a wicked man?"

"It would be better never to have been born, than to grow up and die wicked. Sickness, poverty, starvation, are misfortunes, but neither nor all of them to compare with the misfortune of being wicked. It is best, however, to serve your allotted time here—to grow from a good boy to a good man—gladly to do something for Christ; then when the messenger comes, gladly follow to receive Christ's welcome, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of your Lord.'"

"What can a little boy do to make Christ welcome him if he should die?"

"A little boy can do everything as acceptably as the oldest and wisest man. Study your lessons faithfully at school to fit yourself for heaven. I do not believe there are any *idle* angels."

"I know I must study the Bible and my Sunday lessons to find out about God and Christ, but will learning the multiplication table help me to be fit to die?"

"Certainly, six days in the week are given you for diligence. You greatly mistake to suppose you can drone over your lessons those six days, and then commend yourself to Christ by zeal in learning hymns and catechisms on Sunday. Some persons call this religion, but Christ considers it an impertinent counterfeit. Preparing to die is merely living well. The most useful life is the best life. The more you know, the more useful you can be. The more faithfully you study, the more you will know. A love of knowledge is a heavenly quality. I suppose the great enjoyment of heaven will be its vast fields of study, (which eternity cannot exhaust,) not only of God, but of the universe, of all created beings and things."

(Disconsolately,) "I don't know what I shall do, for I never did love to study."

"Perhaps this new motive will make it grow pleasant to you; perhaps it will enter into all your duties, reminding you to be always gentle to the weak, the inferior, and the dependent; to share your food with the hungry when you can find them, to help warm the poor, to cheer the sad as much as you can, to give kindness for unkindness, to ask blessings upon your enemies—in short, to adopt that life of active benevolence which is true religion, and of which Christ was the perfect pattern."

"I think if I could come to this nice place often and talk about these things, I should do better. Sometimes I get up in the morning and determine I will do everything right all day; the first I know I am put into the closet for striking or something dreadful, when I didn't mean to be a naughty boy."

"You can only be sorry and try again. Christ who knows how weak you are, and how strong the temptations that beset you, will not judge you unkindly."

"But when those who are wicked, and mean to be, die, are they happy?"

"I do not like to speak or think of the death of the wicked, for I find no promises of immortal happiness to those who misimprove their time here."

"Has everybody that ever lived died and been buried in the ground?"

"The Bible tells us of three persons who went to heaven in another manner. 'By faith Enoch was translated, that he should not see death. He walked with God, and he was not, for God took him.' This is all the Bible tells us about it; and of Elijah it says: 'And it came to pass, as they still went on and talked, that behold, there appeared a chariot of fire and horses of fire, and parted them both asunder; and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven.' Christ was walking with his disciples toward Bethany, 'and it came to pass while he blessed them, he was parted from them and carried up into heaven.'"

"Who will bury the last man? and what will become of the world then?"

"This world's history will be wound up suddenly. While it is yet thronged with people a mighty trumpet will sound, announcing to the nations that the Angel of the Resurrection cometh. Those who are living will not die, but they will be changed, transformed into their immortal condition so quickly, it is said it will be accomplished 'in the twinkling of an eye,' and the dead will be raised up alive."

"Will these bodies buried here be raised up alive?"

"It is indeed a *tribute* to this mortal body, that on the morning of the Resurrection the soul of the dead will come to the grave inquiring for the germ of that spiritual body, that is to complete its perfection and clothe it for ever."

"Will the spiritual body be anything like this body?"

"I cannot say. Perhaps there will be a recognizable resemblance; but Paul seems to intimate that it will be as unlike as the blade of wheat is to the seed that was planted. We *do* know that it will be perfectly adapted to a spirit holy, incorruptible, happy, and immortal." RODENSE.

THE ACHING HEART.

"Aching heart"—I heard thee say,
Friend of mine, the other day—
And I brushed a tear away,
Checking the uprising tide.
Other words around them thrown,
Something plaintive in their tone,
Made their syllables my own,
And my echoing heart replied.

They who learn the lore of care
From the load they learn to bear,
Well a brother's grief may share—
Be his burden what it may.
Therefore 'twas my spirit sighed—
Therefore 'twas my heart replied—
In the silent gushing tide—
Sympathy's resistless sway.

Oh the aching heart to keep,
When 'tis heresy to weep,
And the eyes forget to sleep—
Rest forgets to soothe the brain
When the weary watcher knows
All his angels of repose
Are a ministry of woes,
Ever adding pain to pain.

Kind they are—but polished steel
Might as well be taught to feel!
Sorrow maketh her appeal
In a language not their own.
Silent, as the snow-flake's fall,
Is her mute beseeching call!
They would heed her pleadings all,
Did they know the voiceless tone.

But they laugh the friend to scorn
In whose path they plant a thorn,
Adding briers, night and morn—
Knowing well the faithful feet
Linger not, or turn aside!
Duty's path is never wide!
Thorns may pierce the flesh, and hide,
Even in hallowed, home retreat.

Blame them not, my friend, I pray.
Nay, I know thou dost repay
Good for ill along thy way.
Half thy suffering did they feel,
They would strew thy path with flowers,
Planting o'er it shady bowers;
They would bless thy weary hours,
Soothing where they may not heal.

Brother, friend, whoe'er thou art,
With thy often-aching heart,
They, perchance, who aimed the dart,
Hide a wound to thee unknown!
Pity the relentless hand,
Heedless of the grief it planned;
It can never understand
Sorrow's mute, beseeching tone.

But, by all thy treasures here
In domestic life held dear—
In thy wider social sphere—
All that makes the world a home—
I adjure thee, bear thy part,
Harden not thy aching heart—
Writhing still, endure the smart—
Yea, accept thy martyrdom.

Earth shall need such souls as thine,
While her children want and pine!
Guarded by a hand divine
Is thy finer sense of feeling.
Cherished wisely, it shall be
Aid and counselor to thee;
Leading wretched souls to flee
To the only Fount of Healing.

Aching hearts are not in vain—
Rich the discipline of pain.
Brother, sister, count it gain!
Learn to "suffer and be strong."
Glorious deeds must yet be done!
Glory's pathway wouldst thou shun?
When the lofty hights are won,
Suffering shall have taught thee song.

PERFECTIONISM.

A NEW PHASE.

SOME time ago there was a great stir in the world about some who were styled Perfectionists; people who really supposed that it was possible to do right and to obey the commands of God; nay, some were so unwise as to say that for a given time they had lived, as they believed, through the grace of God, without the commission of any known and willful sin.

For some reason we have heard much less of these people of late; either because their numbers are fewer, or that they have been satisfied to say less of their belief. But Perfectionism has broken out in a new form, and the sect of the new style of Perfectionists is more numerous than ever. We hear very little of what they believe, or of what they do, or of what they think possible for themselves; but we learn what they expect of others. They demand nothing less than perfection.

We are bound to suppose that those who know the right so well are nearly right themselves, but we have no means of knowing. This we do know—their standard is high. To begin with the country, the President, the Cabinet, the Government officials, the officers of the army and navy, the soldiers, the sailors—all who take part in affairs, ought to be perfect; and that granted, these people are so unreasonable as to expect that they will be. It was said of certain men in olden times, "their strength was to sit still." But of this sect it may be said, "their strength is to find fault." Their keenness is shown by finding fault. The President is not what he should be; the Cabinet is inefficient; the officers of the Government unfaithful, (they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities!) The officials are mere politicians; the officers of the army are mere tyros, or ambitious and careless men, or they are ignorant and neglect their duties; contractors all cheat; the soldiers are careless, unprincipled, undisciplined; are ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-arranged in camp—the navy no better. In fine, everything is going to ruin!

Now all this is animating and encouraging to the rest of us; especially to those who are working, each in his department, in order to prevent or rectify existing evils. We do what we can, and try to remember at the same time that sin is in the world, that its fruits are seen, that men are wicked and will act wickedly, that war is one of the consequences of sin, and therefore an evil, and of necessity attended with evils. The records of other nations and of other wars show the same errors, mistakes, sufferings, causes of complaint, reverses, trials, and yet perhaps ultimate success.

We have talked about a struggle and the evils and miseries of war, and when the conflict comes, or a reverse, or the same miseries we pretended to expect, we groan and croak. Can we not prepare our minds? Trouble must come, but do spare us this croaking. Can't somebody reach these birds of ill omen and say to them, "Work, if you will; help, if you will; do good, if you will, and the field is large and open; but in mercy to us, *don't write to the papers.*" Those of us who do not expect perfection, and are ready to do what we can and pray over it, are very tired of having such seething depths of remediless ruin continually opened up to our view.

Yours hopefully, in spite of original sin and total depravity, ERNEST.

P.S.—Having just learned of a proposal to ask the Angel Gabriel to take charge of our affairs, and to request Michael and the Archangels to lead our armies, there is some hope, though by no means a certainty, that we may have a little less complaint. E.

Selections.

FIELD OR STREET PREACHING.

From a pamphlet by the late Greville Ewing, a well-known and eminent minister of the Congregationalist body in Glasgow.

THAT the Gospel should be preached in the streets and fields, and wherever an opportunity can be obtained among the haunts of men, seems equally evident from the nature of the Gospel and from the state of the world. "The whole world lieth in wickedness." The Gospel is the glad tidings of salvation to sinners through Jesus Christ. We are commanded to go "into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." But men are blind to their danger. From the first they are indifferent about the Gospel, and as soon as they begin to be acquainted with its doctrines, unless they also feel its saving power, they proceed from indifference positively to hate it. Besides, men soon transfer their hatred to the Gospel from the thing itself, to the stated places for preaching it. What some of them do from perverseness, their children do from education, their servants, dependents, and many of their neighbors do from example, interest, and mere ignorance; and this progress goes on, till there is everywhere, even in the most enlightened countries, such as this, a vast body of the people, from their very infancy, utter strangers to the house of God. Shall these men be left to perish in their sins, while God is still pleased to spare them as prisoners of hope? Who knows whether the most obstinate may not yet be saved? If the mighty works of Christ had been done in Sodom and Gomorrah, they would have repented long ago in dust and ashes. How, then, shall we abandon the uninstructed thousands who, like the little ones of Nineveh, cannot discern between their right hand and their left, as to the way of salvation? They will probably never enter a church, because they were never told that they had anything to do there. But if we would cast ourselves in their way; if we would carry the Gospel to them, where we know we shall find them, though, no doubt, busied in other pursuits, the prophecy would again be fulfilled, "The people which sat in darkness saw great light: and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up." The servants of Christ should be willing in the day of his power. The despisers might wonder and perish, but we should be clear of their blood.

Let me here also notice the influence on the preacher of field or street preaching. A little reflection will convince us, that no kind of preaching has so immediate a tendency to enlarge the mind, to excite compassion, and zeal, and genius, and to fit the speaker for bringing home his words to men's business and bosoms. As the world is wider than temples made with hands, so is the sphere of the field or street preaching evangelist wider than that of the mere chaplain in ordinary. As the evangelist advances, his ideas expand. As he preaches, his mind is elevated by the varied expression of the mixed congregation, by all the peculiarities of the surrounding scene, by both the heavens and the earth which are waiting to assist him. His public discourses, therefore, instead of stiff uninteresting commonplace remark, borrowed from books, or excogitated in the cloister, come directly to the wants, the convictions, the desires, and the prospects of those to whom they are addressed.

PREACHING TO CHILDREN.

MANY a good clerical brother who takes a little daughter on his knee at home, and delights her with some simple story, cannot be persuaded to carry the same style and the same power into his church, or even lecture-room. We believe there is not a pastor in New England who cannot, if he will give himself to the work, in earnest and in the love of souls, come down to the level, and win the delighted interest of every child of common intelligence in his congregation. And they who raise this complaint of incapacity are the very men who most need, for themselves and their people at large, the benefit of the work. It would infuse new life and freshness into the stiff propriety of their discourses. It would give flexibility and vivacity to their whole manner of address. It would increase the practice of *illustration* in sermonizing. It would, indirectly, greatly aid the Sabbath-school. It would more deeply interest parents in the spiritual welfare of their children, and suggest to them interesting modes of conveying truth. Any pastor who will, by carefully collecting facts and anecdotes from the newspapers and from his general reading, gather materials for this labor, will be surprised to find how little labor will enable him to interest an audience of children. The writer has as large an attendance at the Sabbath-evening service for children as at any other during the day; while, with the aid of a well-stocked scrap-book, his preparation for that service is often made in an hour. It is, moreover, the testimony of every pastor engaged in this work, that the most intelligent adults in his congregation are not less interested in these simple and fully illustrated addresses, than the children. It is noteworthy that our Lord, when discoursing to the scribes and learned doctors of the law, made hardly less use of parables than when instructing the common people. "A good illustration is an *argument*;" and it is also a *power* to force the truth irresistibly home.

If any pastor would multiply the strong ties between himself and his people, if he would extend his influence over them, if he would win the gratitude of every parent in his charge, and above all, fulfill the Master's solemn injunction, "Feed my lambs"—we should urge him to enter at once and in earnest on this most delightful and rewarding work.—*Congregationalist.*

A SUN-STROKE.

A NOTEWORTHY case of sun-stroke has just occurred in our regiment. The Nineteenth were on morning drill, the men suffered much from the heat, and several became sick; but such is the dread of confessing weakness or disability that most of our men endure until one drops down in the ranks, partially or entirely senseless.

On this hot forenoon of drill one of the men fell in this way, and was found to be as one dead. The men detailed to take care of him protected him where he lay, with a tent made of coats spread upon their stacked muskets, and sent swiftly for the surgeon. On his arrival the man was carried some distance to the shade of the nearest tree and laid at full length on the ground. He was then not only senseless, but pulseless and apparently without respiration, having every appearance of death. The surgeon resorted to the remedy of cold water, and of that alone, and ordering the bystanding soldiers to bring pails of water from a neighboring spring, he poured a continuous stream upon the patient, from the hight of about five feet. This stream was poured for half an hour upon the back and front of the head, before the patient showed signs of animation.

Then he began to respire, and opened his eyes, and soon entered upon a state of mingled fury and terror of mind, and of severe spasmodic action of muscles. His prevailing mania was that he was a captive of the Secessionists, struggling desperately and yet hopelessly to escape. His efforts against the half-dozen friends required to hold him were fearful. This mania came in paroxysms, and the attacks were alternated with the comparative quietness of exhaustion, when the patient seemed to be conscious that he was or had been a raving maniac, and beseught his friends to take care of him.

His language during these intervals was singular and at times touching. His talk was rarely incoherent, and at first he dwelt upon the sad fate of being away from home, a captive doomed to drag out a miserable existence in bondage. He then broke out with a pathetic soliloquy upon his own insanity. The style was somewhat grandiloquent, and the delivery had a little of the exaggeration of the stage, but at the same time much of what he said was very affecting. His quotations from more than one poet on the loss of reason were given with much effect. He bewailed the fact of his own insanity, as if he were a person outside of himself, and the words of Ophelia after an interview with Hamlet were pronounced with pathos:

"O! what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword!
The observed of all observers! quite, quite down!
And I now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh;
That unmatched form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with ecstasy! Oh, woe is me!
To have seen what I have seen, to see what I see!"

From this talk, which continued for some time, and during which the constant flow of water was continued upon his head, of which he took no notice, he passed into an outburst of affection for his home and longings for his mother: "Oh, my mother! my mother," he cried, "if I could only have my mother to take care of me! Oh! if I were only at home, my home! my dear home!"

The surgeon then essayed and succeeded in deceiving him; addressing him in gentle terms and by his given name, persuading him that he was at home, which greatly comforted him, and quieted him for a while. But the strange voice of one of the soldiers, who unfortunately spoke, dispelled the illusion, and the fearful excitement for a few minutes returned. But all the time there was a slow and yet manifest subsidence of delirium, and some hours of ultimate recovery began to be entertained, as water from the surgeon's hand still continued its flow, and the soldiers still kept up their regular carriage of pails from the cool spring.

At this time the mania assumed a new and contrasting phase. The patient began to indulge in humorous remarks, in puns and witticisms and quaint comments on men and things connected with the regiment. His description of our "shoddy" uniform was irresistibly funny, and some allusions to well-known peculiarities or failings of certain individuals quite upset the gravity of the attendants.

The stream of water had been pouring now about two hours, and the patient showed signs of healthy rest. The water stopped, the men stood quiet, and the poor fellow closed his eyes in sleep. When he awoke, hours after, he awoke a sane man, but it will be a long time before he will be entirely recovered.—*Correspondent of Commercial Advertiser.*

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

WE were much interested in an account given to us by one of the returned soldiers, who was in the action at Stone Bridge. Among other facts, he said that as they were preparing to go into the battle, many of the men stripped off all their incumbrances, and threw them aside. Their coats, blankets, haversacks, and even their canteens, containing the water to allay their thirst, were all taken off and thrown away, leaving them nothing but their weapons and their ammunition with which to meet the enemy.

It seems to us that this gives a very forcible idea of the character and duty of the follower of Christ. He has a contest before him, in which a wily and determined foe must be encountered. He must march through an enemy's country, and is exposed to pitfalls, ambuscades, and masked batteries, from which the foe makes attacks upon him, and he finds he is exposed to a raking fire. On the right and the left, before him and behind him, all the skill and energy of the arch-traitor, who rebelled against the authority of God, are continually employed to destroy him for ever.

To be prepared for the contest, the Christian must "lay aside every weight." The garments of the world, its fashions, and its luxurious conventionalisms, its heartless hypocrisy of sentiment, its customs, and its traffic of principle, must be rejected and renounced. They are a heavy load for a Christian to carry. Few—we may say, indeed, that none ever fought a good fight who incumbered himself with these things. "Be not conformed to the world," is a practical rule of primary importance to the disciple of Christ. "Putting on Christ," implies a first step of putting off the world; and no sinner can become a true, living Christian, who attempts to wrap up a lingering devotion to the world, and love of its forms and customs, under an external profession of faith in the Redeemer. To say the least, it makes a bad fit. The robes of Christ's righteousness must be adapted to the spiritual and moral being; and when thus fitted, they make a man a living witness of the loveliness of the Redeemer. Whoever attempts to cover up and retain Babylonish garments under the outward profession of religion, only shows his deformity and his folly. Let them be cast away. They are only an incumbrance on the battle-field.

They threw away the blankets on which they lay down to rest. The Christian must throw away his ideas of rest and ease in his spiritual conflict, until his battle is terminated, and victory is won in the triumphal entry into the New Jerusalem. We are not provided with half-way houses, where we can indulge in rest, and gratifications, and dissipations. The cry is "Onward!" and the promise is to him who, by "patient continuance in well-doing, seeks for glory, honor, and immortality, eternal life." We may take our refreshment; we may supply all our needed strength with food for our hunger, and water for our thirst; but we must press on and perform our duty where it calls, and meet our foes when they appear. Now it is a scene of activity, earnestness, and endeavor; at the end there will be the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

They carried only their arms and their ammunition. Stripped for the action, they had nothing but the weapons with which they were to do their work. Their limbs were perfectly free. The load on their backs had been removed. The weight had been laid aside, and they were ready for the fray. So the Christian, girt about and prepared with the whole armor, should go into his contest confident of victory. Confidence is faith; faith is a triumph. Doubting and desponding soldiers seldom gain notable victories. They are ready for a "panic," or for a retreat, or even a surrender. But the soldier of faith has an assurance of triumph, either by the routing of his foes, or an honorable death on the field. The Christian has a tried leader. There need be no lack of confidence in the Captain of our salvation. He has triumphed over death and hell. He has endured the like sorrows with ourselves. He has learned what we need, for he has been "touched with a feeling of our infirmities;" and we can press on, assured that the ultimate triumph shall be ours.

We have a hard battle-field. It is as wide as the world, and as full of enemies as a Marathon or a Waterloo. The Christian is every day urged more and more by God's providence to be earnestly and devotedly engaged at his post of duty. The world is now being roused to an intensified action, and mighty interests, which involve the fate of empires and the destiny of ages, are in conflict. With these material and temporal agencies, great changes are to be wrought out, and the spirit and power of Christ's kingdom are to be developed and to ultimately conquer. The church collectively should lay aside its weight; every Christian should cast away every impediment to his highest usefulness, and, with an elastic vigor of more perfect and more consecrated spiritual life, take the sword in his hand, and hasten into the field.

"Never think the victory won,
Nor once at ease sit down;
Thine arduous work will not be done
Till thou hast got thy crown."
—*Christian Intelligencer*

JOHN KNOX'S DEATH-BED.

STEP into this room where the greatest Scotsman lies dying, and see an example more striking, warning, alarming still. From the iron grasp of kings and princes Knox had wrung the rights of Scotland. Ready to contend even unto death, he had bearded proud nobles and prouder churchmen; he had stood under the fire of battle; he had been chained to the galley's oar; he had occupied the pulpit with a carbine leveled at his fearless head; and to plant God's truth, and that tree of civil and religious liberty which has struck its roots so deep in our soil, and under whose shadow we are this day sitting, he had fought many a hard battle; but his hardest was fought in the solitude of the night, and amid the quietness of a dying chamber.

One morning his friends enter his apartment. They find him faint and pallid, wearing the look of one who had passed a troubled night. So he had; he had been fighting, not sleeping; wrestling, not resting; and it required all God's grace to bring him off conqueror. Till daybreak Jacob wrestled with the Angel of the Covenant; and that long night Knox had passed wrestling with the prince of darkness. Like Bunyan's pilgrim, he met Apollyon in the valley, and their swords struck fire in the shadow of death. The lion is said to be boldest in the storm. His roar is never so loud as in the pauses of the thunder; and when the lightning flashes, brightest are the flashes of his cruel eye; and so he who, as a roaring lion, goeth about seeking whom he may devour, often seizes the hour of nature's distress to assault us with his fiercest temptations. Satan tempted Job when he was bowed down with grief. Satan tempted Jesus when he was faint with hunger. Satan tempted Peter when he was weary with watching, and heart-broken with sorrow: reserving, perhaps, his grand assault on us for times that offer him a great advantage, it was when Knox was worn out, left alone, his head laid low on a dying pillow, that Satan, like a roaring lion, leaped upon his bed. Into the room the enemy had come; he stands by his bed; he reminds him that he had been a standard-bearer of the truth—a reformer—a bold confessor—a distinguished sufferer—the very foremost man of his time and country; he attempts to persuade him that surely such rare merits deserve the crown. The Christian conquered—but hard put to it—only conquered through him that loved him.—*Dr. Guthrie's "Gospel in Ezekiel."*

NATIONAL ASSIMILATION.

AMONG the minor compensations for the cost of blood and treasure of subduing the slaveholders' rebellion, may be mentioned the closer identification of native and adopted citizens as members of one glorious commonwealth in which all have an equal interest. It cannot be that the representatives of various European nationalities shall fight and toil side by side with the children of the soil for a common object, without fraternizing in a manner never even dreamed of before. The conclusion of the war will leave our various populations welded together in a union which no demagogues will ever be able to rupture. Even the heavy national debt will for many years be in one sense a benefit, by affording to widows, orphans, trust funds, and the like, a means for an investment as sure and certain as anything earthly can be. The worth of this may be learned from considering the scores of millions which have within a few years been swept away in ordinary securities from those to whom the loss was literally irreparable.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

CHRISTIAN CONSCIOUSNESS.

IF one truly loves God, he has the witness of the Spirit within him, and cannot doubt the reality of this Christian consciousness. More abstruse evidences of the reality of the new birth may be overlooked, if one can say, like the blind man, "One thing I know, whereas I was blind, now I see." *The Home Circle* has a pleasant illustration of this, told by Rev. Mr. Martin, of an eminent Southern statesman:

On one occasion, while the late Hon. W. C. Preston was an inmate of my family, I had been from home several days; and on my return, my little boy Henry, (then in his seventh year,) as was his wont, manifested great joy on the occasion; so much so as to attract the attention of my honorable friend, who said to the little fellow:

"Henry, do you love your father?"

"Yes, sir," said Henry.

"Are you sure you love your father?"

"Yes, sir, I am sure I do." And by way of proof the little fellow kissed me.

"Henry," he still asked, "do you know that you love your father?"

The little fellow was puzzled for a moment, but recovering himself, replied with evident feeling,

"Yes, sir, I know it, for I *feel* it"—and again he threw his arms around my neck, and kissed me.

My friend was amused; so were we all; but there, as far as we knew, the matter ended. Colonel P. was at that time an earnest seeker after the truth, and two years afterwards, when nearing the eternal world, having made his peace with God, and realized the power of converting grace, as he lay calmly waiting and patiently suffering the will of God, he said to a friend, in speaking of his confidence in God:

"I am like a little child with his father—like little Henry Martin—I know that I love God, and am in his favor, because *I feel it—I feel it.*"

Truly his confidence was simple and childlike, his humility deep and genuine. He loved God—he *felt* that he loved him; and in this peaceful frame of mind he continued most of the time, until his happy spirit took its flight to the bosom of God. He had long been an inquirer after truth, and the simple remark of that little child furnished him with an illustration of the spirituality of religion; that it is something that may be experienced, that may be felt. He sought it and found it, to the joy of his heart and the salvation of his soul.

HYMN FOR THE HOST IN WAR.

A FINE Hymn, adapted to several familiar tunes.* It is from the pen of Rev. Robert T. S. Lowell, whose poem, "The Massachusetts Line," in *The Atlantic Monthly*, has been so widely copied.—*Transcript.*

With banners flattering forth on high,
And music's stirring breath,
Lord, God! we stand beneath thine eye,
Arrayed for work of death.

When we our stormy battle wage,
Thy Spirit be our zeal!
In conquering, teach us not man's rage,
But thine own truth to feel.

Thy Christ led forth no host to fight,
And he disbanded none:
But our true life, and our best right,
By death alone he won.

Dear Lord! if we our lives must give,
And give our share of earth,
To save, for those that after live,
What makes our land's true worth,

Lead thou our march to war's worst lot,
As to a peace-time feast;
Grant, only, that our souls be not
Without Christ's life released!

O God of heaven's most glorious host!
To thee this hymn we raise;
To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
One God, one voice of praise!

* "Christmas," (Handel's,) or any other solemn and stirring Common Meter tune.

A NOTE ON SUDDEN DEATHS.

THE sudden death of Lord Campbell, which shocked the nation, and brought grief to a wide circle, suggests a piece of counsel, on which it may be profitable to lay some stress. The fatal incident which closed the career of this noble lawyer, like those in the cases of the late Duke of Bedford and the Duke of Wellington, indicates the advisability of never permitting any aged or enfeebled person to sleep in a room alone, or without immediate and constant personal attendance. It is in the act of rising from bed, or suddenly assuming the erect position, or perhaps during some slight bodily exertion, that the unexpected moment of faintness or of collapse, of seizure or of sudden physical distress, occurs. The dead body is found stretched upon the floor, sometimes hours after life has been extinct. A guess is made as to what may have happened, and how long life has fled. The relatives are commonly comforted by the assurance that this is the inevitable stroke. But to keener and more judicial minds the question will arise whether this is absolutely true—whether immediate and instant help might not have been of some avail—whether the failing heart might not have been reanimated, the impetus or the vicious direction of the circulation modified, so as to give effectual relief to the overweighted brain, the limbs warmed, and perhaps the life lengthened. These speculations carried to the furthest point might be painful in individual cases, and in them not at all profitable. But the manner of death of many notable persons shows that the necessity for watchful and continuous attendance of the aged during the night season is too often ignored. This is commonly due to a false pride of strength, and willful blindness to the sudden decrees of fate; but then it is the part of near relatives to overpower these feelings, and to set aside these scruples, in the presence of the lessons which experience has taught.—*Lancet.*

Foreign Miscellany.

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.

To those engaged in trade and manufactures, at this season of the year there can be no subject more interesting than the prospect we have of a favorable harvest. In years gone by, before a complete system of drainage had mellowed and fertilized the land, and when the operations of tillage were few and unscientific, a good harvest was but an occasional boon. It is now usually a matter of comparative certainty, and those who visited the show yard of the Royal Agricultural Society, and saw the mechanical appliances by which the farmer is enabled to break up and pulverize the ground, to deposit the seed with regularity, to weed it after it has sprung up, and to harvest it when ripe, will have no difficulty in perceiving why it is so.

Still the farmer cannot do everything. A wet autumn may prevent his sowing the seed, or may destroy the seed before it has germinated; unkindly blasts of winter may kill the young plant, or so weaken it as to expose it to the attacks of the slug and the wire-worm. A cold May may too harshly rebuke the pride and strength of youth, induced by the showers and smiles of April; in its after growth it may be deflowered by rough winds; armies of flies may settle upon the tender ear to insert their eggs within the sheath, and, hatched in a few hours, present multitudinous hosts of caterpillars to destroy in a few days the hope and labor of months. Minute infusoria, to be detected only by the microscope, may be brought upon the wind or in the rain to feed upon the grain, and cheat the farmer of his crop. The crop as it stands, full of promise, ready for the sickle, may be smitten by hail, and thrashed ere it is garnered; it may be laid low by heavy storms before it is ripe, so that the kernel shrinks and dies away; or long-continued rain may visit the fields where it stands in sheaves, to weather in the sun, and render it fit only for the dung-heap.

While, therefore, so many causes of failure still exist, we cannot but continue to feel great interest in a coming harvest. We are now, perhaps, more than usually anxious, owing to the deficiency of last year—a deficiency which has necessitated the expenditure of between thirty and forty millions of pounds sterling in the purchase of wheat for consumption from abroad. It is matter for rejoicing that we were enabled, by the timely repeal of the Corn Laws, to avail ourselves of such supplies as America was glad to afford us; but still the drain of so large a sum as that just mentioned, to other countries, for food we should have produced at home, is so serious a matter that we may well wish it may not occur again.

From recent extended inquiry in England we have the impression that the breadth of wheat sown is considerably beneath an average—that the wheat upon the cold clay lands has suffered much and is thin—that the spring wheat sown in February and March looks better than the winter-sown crops—and that on the light soils the prospect of a good yield is very fair indeed. In view, however, of the diminished breadth and the acknowledged thinness of the plant, we are sorry to come to the conclusion that the yield will scarcely be an average one. Hope seemed brighter in the middle of last month than it does now. The rains of the last three weeks have produced a depressing effect upon farmers, and in those parts of the country where the corn is now ripe, great anxiety is expressed for fine weather. No damage is yet effected that could not be remedied by a few bright days; but it is for such days the husbandman longs.

Reports from Scotland give us to understand that an average crop of wheat is not expected there. In some districts the yield is spoken of as likely to be decidedly below, and in the richer districts as likely barely to reach an average. In Ireland the recent rains appear to have been more welcome than with us; the crop of wheat in that country is spoken of as fair, and harvest is expected to commence in ten days should the sun give his countenance to the operation.

In the north of England seasonal operations were much retarded by wet till the end of March, and the wheat has consequently suffered. In the west there will be apparently an abundant yield according to the plant, but as the plant is thin a very good crop is not expected. Upon the light lands of the east the recent rains and genial temperature have been productive of good; those crops which were unpromising have recovered; and it is stated that the yield will be better than has been known during the past four years. On the heavy land the plant is thin, and the crops are now much laid. From the south the reports are generally encouraging; expectation was not so high a month ago, but the crop has lately improved. In the midland counties there is a prospect of an average yield, but complaints are rife of rust and mildew.

Harvest has already commenced on the lighter lands and in the sunnier districts, but it is not expected to be at all general in the south, west, or east, till the 12th of August, and in the north till considerably later.

So far, then, as our own produce is concerned, although there is no reason to be very jubilant, we may consider ourselves much better off than we were last year.

The deficiency in the wheat crop of France is greater than that expected by ourselves. In central France the harvest is just finished, and in the north but just commenced. Rust and mildew have, it is feared, done their sad work; the crop must suffer both in quality and quantity; and the effect of this circumstance is shown in a rise in the price of wheat in the French corn markets. In Algeria, however, we are glad to see that the crop is good.

Be our deficiencies what they may, the fields of America can, we are thankful to say, supply both ourselves and the French. A large quantity of last year's crop of wheat is on hand, and there is now being harvested a new one which bids fair to equal that of last year should not the levies for the army carry off the hands required to gather it in. Of course the disturbed condition of the United States will induce producers to ship it as soon as they can, and our speculators will have a speedy opportunity of becoming possessed of the quantity needed by us while the price is low. The price of flour at New York is now lower than it has been for many years.—*Leeds Mercury, 3d.*

Education in France.—The schoolmasters of France have sent in no less than 6,000 papers in reply to the questions of the Government, on the means of improving elementary schools. Their large number has delayed the awarding of the prizes, much time being required for their examination.

Apropos of education, there is a curious little book going about, called *The great question taken up by the small end, which is the right one.* The children of France are supposed to address the Imperial Prince, also a child, and beg him to free them from the heavy yoke, crushing to their intellect, feelings, and Christianity, which Romanism puts upon them. Will you be brought up, they say, like ourselves, for the Pope, according to what he has substituted for the Gospel, by a clerical body, and by monks *anti-French*, who acknowledge only the Pope and his whims, having none but the Pope for their family, and the Vatican for their home and country? Or will you be educated, as we are *not*, for Jesus Christ, according to his Gospel, and, consequently, by laymen?

Monument to James Montgomery.—A monument, erected over the grave of the poet, James Montgomery, at the Sheffield Cemetery, was publicly inaugurated on Monday. The monument consists of a bronze statue, standing upon a square granite pedestal, on each side of which are appropriate inscriptions. The statue, which is from the hands of John Bell, Esq., the eminent sculptor, is an excellent likeness, has cost about $1 200, and has been cast at Colbrooke Dale. It has been raised chiefly by the exertions of a body of gentlemen connected with the various Sunday-schools of the town. The procession, which embraced representatives from the Corporation, Cutler's Company, and other public bodies of the town, formed in the Corn Exchange at three o'clock, and proceeded to the Cemetery, headed by a military band. Though of great length, it contrasted most unfavorably with

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.-No. 40.]

AN ACT to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties hereinafore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say: First. On raw sugar, commonly called muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above number twelve, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on syrup of sugar cane and concentrated melado, or concentrated melado, two cents per pound; and on white and clayed sugar, when advanced beyond the raw state, above number twelve, Dutch standard, by clarifying or other process, and not yet refined, three and a half cents per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump, crushed, or pulverized, four cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, and on sugar candy, six cents per pound; on molasses, five cents per gallon: *Provided*, That all sirups of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses or melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than sirup of sugar or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States. On all teas, fifteen cents per pound; on almonds, four cents per pound; shelled almonds, six cents per pound; on brimstone, crude, three dollars per ton; on brimstone, in rolls, refined, or in flour, one cent per pound; on coffee, of all kinds, four cents per pound; on cocoa, three cents per pound; on cocoa leaves and cocoa shells, two cents per pound; on cocoa, prepared or manufactured, eight cents per pound; on chicory root, one cent per pound; and on chicory, ground, two cents per pound; on chocolate, six cents per pound; on cassia, ten cents per pound; on cassia buds, fifteen cents per pound; on cinnamon, twenty cents per pound; on cloves, eight cents per pound; on cayenne pepper, six cents per pound; on cayenne pepper, ground, eight cents per pound; on currants, five cents per pound; on argol, three cents per pound; on cream tartar, six cents per pound; on tartaric acid, tartar emetic, and Rochelle salts, ten cents per pound; on dates, two cents per pound; on figs, five cents per pound; on ginger root, three cents per pound; on ginger, ground, five cents per pound; on liquorice paste and juice, five cents per pound; liquorice root, one cent per pound; on mace and nutmegs, twenty-five cents per pound; on nuts of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, two cents per pound; on pepper, six cents per pound; on pimento, six cents per pound; on plums, five cents per pound; on prunes, five cents per pound; on raisins, five cents per pound; on unmanufactured Russia hemp, forty dollars per ton; on Manilla and other hemps of India, twenty-five dollars per ton; on lead, in pigs or bars, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; in sheets, two dollars and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on white lead, dry or ground in oil, one dollar and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on salt, in sacks, eighteen cents per one hundred pounds, and in bulk, twelve cents per one hundred pounds; on soda ash, one-half cent per pound; on bicarbonate of soda, one cent per pound; on sal soda, one-half cent per pound; on caustic soda, one cent per pound; on chloride of lime, thirty cents per one hundred pounds; on saltpeter, crude, one cent per pound, refined, or partially refined, two cents per pound; spirits of turpentine, ten cents per gallon; on oil of cloves, seventy cents per pound; on brandy, one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon; on spirits distilled from grain, or other materials, fifty cents per gallon; on gum copal, and other gums or resinous substances used for the same or similar purposes as gum copal, ten cents per pound

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: On arrowroot, twenty per centum ad valorem; on ginger, preserved or pickled, thirty per centum ad valorem; on fruits, preserved in sugar, brandy, bandanas, plantains, twenty per centum ad valorem; on Peruvian bark, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on quinine, thirty per centum ad valorem; on rags, of whatever material, ten per centum ad valorem; on lavender, thirty per centum ad valorem; on feathers and downs, thirty per centum ad valorem; on hides, ten per centum ad valorem; on sole and bend leather, thirty per centum ad valorem; on India rubber, raw or unmanufactured, ten per centum ad valorem; on India rubber shoes and boots, thirty per centum ad valorem; on ivory, unmanufactured, and on vegetable ivory, ten per centum ad valorem; on wines of all kinds, fifty per centum ad valorem; on silk in the gum, not more advanced in the manufacture than single tram and thrown or organzine, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued at not over one dollar per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all silks valued over one dollar per square yard, forty per centum ad valorem; on all silk velvets or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value, valued at three dollars per square yard, or under, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at over three dollars per square yard, forty per centum ad valorem; on floss silks, thirty per centum ad valorem; on silk ribbons, galloons, braids, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, button-cloths, trimmings, and on silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk, wholly silk in gum, or purified, and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, forty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all articles, goods, wares, and merchandise, imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels, not entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tunnage, and other charges, and all other articles, goods, wares, and merchandise, not imported direct from the place of their growth or production, or in foreign vessels, entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tunnage, and other charges, shall be subject to pay, in addition to the duties imposed by this act, ten per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in American vessels.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be allowed, on all articles wholly manufactured or materially changed, on which duties have been paid when exported, a drawback, equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That ten per centum on the amount of all drawbacks, so allowed, shall be retained for the use of the United States by the collectors paying such drawbacks, respectively.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise, actually on board and bound to the United States, and all goods, wares, and merchandise, on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act: *Provided*, That all goods deposited in public store or bonded warehouse after this act takes effect and goes into operation, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn in three months from the time of its deposit, and in three months after the same are deposited, and goods designed for exportation and consumption in foreign countries may be withdrawn by the owner at any time before the expiration of three years after the same are deposited, such goods, if not withdrawn as aforesaid, to be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury: *Provided*, That merchandise upon which the owner may have neglected to pay duties within three months from the time of its deposit may be withdrawn and entered for consumption at any time within two years of the time of its deposit, upon the payment of the legal duties with an addition of twenty-five per centum thereto: *Provided, also*, That merchandise upon which duties have been paid, if exported to a foreign country, within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize a loan, and for other purposes," approved March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be and the same is hereby amended, as follows—that is to say. First, in section six, article first, after the words "in coin the said," strike out "duties," and insert "liquors," Second, in the same section, after the word "represent," insert, "*Provided, also*, That no lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and all other spirituous beverages, than that now provided by law for the description of first proof, but shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof;" Third, in section seven, clause fifth, the words "on screws, washed or plated, and all other screws, of iron or any other metal," shall be stricken out, and the words "on screws of any other metal than iron," shall be inserted; Fourth, section twelve, article first, after the words "eighteen cents," where they first occur, insert "or less;" Fifth, section thirteen, article second, after the word "manufactures," insert "except hosiery;" Sixth, in the same section, article third, strike out "wool," wherever it occurs, and insert in each place "worsted;" Seventh, in section fourteen, article first, after the words "ten per centum," insert "ad valorem;" Eighth, in section fifteen, before the word "yarns" insert "hemp;" in the same section, after the word "sheetings," insert "of flax or hemp;" and strike out "jute goods," and in lieu thereof insert "jute yarns;" Ninth, in section twenty-two, strike out the words "twenty-eight cents, three dollars per ton;" Tenth, in section nineteen, strike out "compositions of glass or paste, not cut, intended for use by jewelers;" Eleventh in section twenty-two, strike out "compositions of glass or paste, not cut;" Twelfth, in section twenty-one, article sheathing metal, strike out "yard," and insert "foot."

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offenses, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re enacted by this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be and is hereby annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be and is hereby apportioned to the states, respectively, in manner following:

To the state of New Hampshire, two hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and six and two-third dollars.

To the state of Vermont, two hundred and eleven thousand and sixty-eight dollars.

To the state of Massachusetts, eight hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-one and one-third dollars.

To the state of Rhode Island, one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-three and two-third dollars.

To the state of Connecticut, three hundred and eight thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars.

To the state of New York, two million six hundred and thousand nine hundred and eighteen and two-third dollars.

To the state of New Jersey, four hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

To the state of Pennsylvania, one million nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and nineteen and one-third dollars.

To the state of Delaware, seventy-four thousand six hundred and eighty-three and one-third dollars.

To the state of Maryland, four hundred and thirty six thousand eight hundred and twenty-three and one third dollars.

To the state of Virginia, nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty and two-third dollars.

To the state of North Carolina, five hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and ninety-four and two third dollars.

To the state of South Carolina, three hundred and sixty-three thousand five hundred and seventy and two-third dollars.

To the state of Georgia, five hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-seven and one-third dollars.

To the state of Alabama, five hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and thirteen and one-third dollars.

To the state of Mississippi, four hundred and thirteen thousand eighty-four and two-third dollars.

To the state of Louisiana, three hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty six and two-third dollars.

To the state of Texas, three hundred and fifty-seven thousand eighty-nine and one-third dollars.

To the state of Ohio, one million one hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-one and one-third dollars.

To the state of Kentucky, seven hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety-five and one-third dollars.

To the state of Tennessee, six hundred and sixty nine thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

To the state of Indiana, nine hundred and four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and one-third dollars.

To the state of Illinois, one million one hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-one and one-third dollars.

To the state of Missouri, seven hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven and one-third dollars.

To the state of Kansas, two hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-three and one-third dollars.

To the state of Arkansas, two hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars.

To the state of Michigan, one million one hundred and one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three and one-third dollars.

To the state of Florida, seventy-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-two and two-third dollars.

To the state of Texas, three hundred and fifty-five thousand one hundred and six and two-third dollars.

To the state of Iowa, four hundred and fifty-two thousand and eighty-eight dollars.

To the state of Wisconsin, five hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-eight and two-third dollars.

To the state of California, two hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-eight and two-third dollars.

To the state of Minnesota, one hundred and eight thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To the state of Oregon, thirty-five thousand one hundred and forty and two-third dollars.

To the territory of New Mexico, sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars.

To the territory of Utah, twenty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars.

To the territory of Washington, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five and one-third dollars.

To the territory of Nebraska, nineteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars.

To the territory of Nevada, four thousand five hundred and ninety-two and two-third dollars.

To the territory of Colorado, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and five and one-third dollars.

To the territory of Dakota, three thousand two hundred and forty-one and one-third dollars.

To the District of Columbia, forty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-seven and one-third dollars.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of assessing the above tax and collecting the same, the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to divide respectively the states and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia into convenient collection districts, and to nominate, and, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint an assessor and a collector for each such district, who shall be freeholders and resident within the same: *Provided*, That any of said states and territories, as well as the District of Columbia, may, if the President shall deem it proper, be erected into one district: *And provided further*, That the appointment of said assessors and collectors, or any of them, shall not be made until on or after the second Tuesday in February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That before any such collector shall enter upon the duties of his office he shall execute a bond for such amount as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with sureties to be approved as sufficient by the Solicitor of the Treasury, conditioned that the condition that said collector shall justly and faithfully account for to the United States, and pay over, in compliance with the order or regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which may come into his hands or possession; which bond shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, to be by him directed to be put in suit upon any breach of the condition thereof. And such collectors shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the assessors shall divide his district into a convenient number of assessment districts, within each of which he shall appoint one respectable freeholder to be assistant assessor; and each assessor and assistant assessor so appointed, and accepting the appointment, shall, before he enters on the duties of his appointment, take and subscribe, before some competent magistrate, or some collector, to be appointed by this act, (who is hereby empowered to administer the same,) the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B., do swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will, to the best of my knowledge, skill, and judgment, diligently and faithfully execute the office and duties of assessor (or assistant assessment district) without favor or partiality, and that I will do equal right and justice in every case in which I shall act as assessor." And a certificate of such oath or affirmation shall be delivered to the collector of the district for which such assessor or assistant assessor shall be appointed. And every assessor or assistant assessor acting in the said office without having taken the said oath or affirmation shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and another moiety thereof to him who shall first sue for the same; to be recovered, with costs of suit, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish regulations suitable and necessary for carrying this act into effect; which regulations shall be binding on each assessor and his assistants in the performance of the duties enjoined by this act; and shall also furnish the assessors instructions for the said assessors and their assistants; pursuant to which instructions the said assessors shall, on the first day of March next, direct and cause the several assistant assessors in the district to inquire after and concerning all lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, buildings, and dwelling-houses, made liable to taxation under this act, by reference as well to any lists of assessment or collection taken under the laws of the respective states, as to any other records or documents, and by all other lawful ways and means, and to value and enumerate the said objects of taxation in the manner prescribed by this act, and in conformity with the regulations and instructions above-mentioned.

Sec 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said direct tax laid by this act shall be assessed and levied on the several lots of lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling-houses which several articles subject to taxation shall be enumerated and valued, by the respective assessors, at the rate each of them is worth in money on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *Provided, however*, That all property, of whatever kind, coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the United States or any state, or permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the state wherein the same may be situated, shall be valued by this act in connection with such property belonging to any individual, who actually resides thereon, as shall be worth the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be exempted from the aforesaid enumeration and valuation, and from the taxes aforesaid: *And be it further enacted*, That in making such assessment due regard shall be had to any valuation that may have been made under the authority of the state or territory at any period nearest to said first day of April.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the respective assistant assessors shall, immediately after being required as aforesaid by the assessors, proceed through every part of their respective districts, and shall require all persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any lots of ground, dwellings, or dwelling-houses, lying and being within the collection district where they reside, and liable to a direct tax as aforesaid, to deliver written lists of the same; which lists shall be made by the persons required to deliver the same, as far as practicable, conformably to those which may be required for the same purpose under the authority of the respective states.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person owning, possessing, or having the care or management of property liable to a direct tax as aforesaid, shall neglect or be prepared to exhibit a written list when required, as aforesaid, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the lands and lots of ground, with their improvements buildings, and dwelling-houses, taxable as aforesaid, then, and in such case, it shall be the duty of the said officer to make such list, which, being distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor or assistant assessor appointed in pursuance of this act and requiring a list or lists, as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person, so offending, and being thereof duly convicted in any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution; and the valuation and enumeration required by this act shall, in all such cases, be made, as aforesaid, upon lists, according to the form above described, to be made out by the assessors and assistant assessors, respectively; which lists the said assessors are hereby authorized and required to make out and deliver to the collectors they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises, respectively; and from the valuation and enumeration so made there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person shall be absent from his place of residence at the time an assessor shall call to receive the list of such person, it shall be the duty of such assessor immediately, after calling at the house or place of residence of such person, with some person of suitable age and discretion, a written note or memorandum requiring him to present to such assessor the list or lists required by this act within ten days from the date of such written memorandum.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists as aforesaid within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for the assessment district within which such person shall reside, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter into and upon the lands, buildings, dwelling-houses, and premises, if it be necessary, of such persons so refusing or neglecting, and to make, according to the best information which he can obtain, and on his own view and information, such lists of the lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, buildings, and dwelling-houses, owned or possessed, or under the care or management of such person, as are required by this act; which lists made and delivered by such assessor shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of the persons and property for which such person is to be taxed for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever there shall be in any assessment district any property, lands, and lots of ground, buildings, or dwelling houses, not owned or possessed by, or under the care or management of, any person or persons within such district, and liable to be taxed as aforesaid, and no list of which shall be transmitted to the assessor in the manner provided by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for such district, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter into and upon the premises, if he shall deem it necessary, and take such view thereof, and make lists of the same, according to the form prescribed, which lists, being subscribed by the said assessor, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of such property, under and for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the owners, possessors, or persons having the care or management of lands, lots of ground, buildings, and dwelling-houses, not lying or being within the assessment district in which they reside, shall be permitted to make out and deliver the lists hereby required by this act, (provided the assessment district in which the said objects of taxation lie or be is therein distinctly stated,) at the time and in the manner prescribed, to the assessor of the assessment district wherein such property is situated, and it shall be the duty of the assessors, in all such cases, to transmit such lists, at the time and in the manner prescribed for the transmission of the lists of the objects of taxation lying and being within their respective assessment districts: *And provided further*, That the valuation of the said objects of taxation shall lie or be immediately after the receipt thereof; and the said lists shall be valid and sufficient for the purposes of this act; and on the delivery of every such list, the person making and delivering the same shall pay to the assessor one dollar, which he shall retain to his own use.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the lists aforesaid shall be taken with reference to the day fixed for that purpose by this act, as aforesaid, and the assistant assessors, respectively, after collecting the said lists, shall proceed to arrange the same, and to make two general lists—the first of which shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons liable to pay a tax under this act residing in the same assessment district, together with the value and assessment of the objects liable to taxation within such district for which each such person is liable, and, whenever so required by the assessor, the amount of direct tax payable by each person on the objects named in state laws imposing direct taxes; and the second list shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons residing out of the collection district, owners of property within the district, together with the value thereof, with the amount of direct tax payable thereon as aforesaid. Each form of the said general list shall be devised and prescribed by the assessor, and lists taken according to such form shall be made out by the assistant assessors, and delivered to the collector of such list, duly distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor or assistant assessor appointed in pursuance of this act and requiring a list or lists, as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person, so offending, and being thereof duly convicted in any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution; and the valuation and enumeration required by this act shall, in all such cases, be made, as aforesaid, upon lists, according to the form above described, to be made out by the assessors and assistant assessors, respectively; which lists the said assessors are hereby authorized and required to make out and deliver to the collectors they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises, respectively; and from the valuation and enumeration so made there shall be no appeal.

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Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, on being notified or required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to give such list or lists as aforesaid within the time required by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for the assessment district within which such person shall reside, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter into and upon the lands, buildings, dwelling-houses, and premises, if it be necessary, of such persons so refusing or neglecting, and to make, according to the best information which he can obtain, and on his own view and information, such lists of the lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, buildings, and dwelling-houses, owned or possessed, or under the care or management of such person, as are required by this act; which lists made and delivered by such assessor shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of the persons and property for which such person is to be taxed for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever there shall be in any assessment district any property, lands, and lots of ground, buildings, or dwelling houses, not owned or possessed by, or under the care or management of, any person or persons within such district, and liable to be taxed as aforesaid, and no list of which shall be transmitted to the assessor in the manner provided by this act, it shall be the duty of the assessor for such district, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter into and upon the premises, if he shall deem it necessary, and take such view thereof, and make lists of the same, according to the form prescribed, which lists, being subscribed by the said assessor, shall be taken and reputed as good and sufficient lists of such property, under and for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the owners, possessors, or persons having the care or management of lands, lots of ground, buildings, and dwelling-houses, not lying or being within the assessment district in which they reside, shall be permitted to make out and deliver the lists hereby required by this act, (provided the assessment district in which the said objects of taxation lie or be is therein distinctly stated,) at the time and in the manner prescribed, to the assessor of the assessment district wherein such property is situated, and it shall be the duty of the assessors, in all such cases, to transmit such lists, at the time and in the manner prescribed for the transmission of the lists of the objects of taxation lying and being within their respective assessment districts: *And provided further*, That the valuation of the said objects of taxation shall lie or be immediately after the receipt thereof; and the said lists shall be valid and sufficient for the purposes of this act; and on the delivery of every such list, the person making and delivering the same shall pay to the assessor one dollar, which he shall retain to his own use.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the lists aforesaid shall be taken with reference to the day fixed for that purpose by this act, as aforesaid, and the assistant assessors, respectively, after collecting the said lists, shall proceed to arrange the same, and to make two general lists—the first of which shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons liable to pay a tax under this act residing in the same assessment district, together with the value and assessment of the objects liable to taxation within such district for which each such person is liable, and, whenever so required by the assessor, the amount of direct tax payable by each person on the objects named in the state laws imposing direct taxes; and the second list shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons residing out of the collection district, owners of property within the district, together with the value thereof, with the amount of direct tax payable thereon as aforesaid. Each form of the said general list shall be devised and prescribed by the assessor, and lists taken according to such form shall be made out by the assistant assessors, and delivered to the collector of such list, duly distinctly read and consented to, shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such person shall deliver or disclose to any assessor or assistant assessor appointed in pursuance of this act and requiring a list or lists, as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person, so offending, and being thereof duly convicted in any court having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution; and the valuation and enumeration required by this act shall, in all such cases, be made, as aforesaid, upon lists, according to the form above described, to be made out by the assessors and assistant assessors, respectively; which lists the said assessors are hereby authorized and required to make out and deliver to the collectors they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises, respectively; and from the valuation and enumeration so made there shall be no appeal.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a state, territory, or the District of Columbia, shall contain more than one collection district, the assessors of all have power, on examination of the lists rendered by the assistant assessors, according to the provisions of this act, to revise, adjust and equalize the valuation of lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, buildings, and dwelling-houses, between such collection districts, by deducting from or adding to either such a rate per centum as shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the assessors shall, immediately after the expiration of the time for hearing and deciding appeals, make out correct lists of the valuation and enumeration in each collection district, and deliver the same to the board of assessors hereinafter constituted in and for the states respectively. And it shall be the duty of the assessors in each state to convene in general meeting at such time and place as shall be appointed and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the said assessors, or a majority of them, so convened, shall constitute, and they are hereby constituted, a board of assessors for the purposes of this act, and shall make and establish such rules and regulations as to them shall appear necessary for carrying such purposes into effect, not being inconsistent with this act or the laws of the United States.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the said board of assessors, convened and organized as aforesaid, shall, and may, appoint a suitable person or persons to be their clerk or clerks, but not more than one for each collection district, who shall hold his or their office at the pleasure of the board of assessors, and whose duty it shall be to receive, record, and preserve all tax lists, returns, and other documents delivered and made to the said board of assessors, and who shall take an oath (or affirmation, previous to entering on the duties of such appointment, or on failure to perform any part of the duties enjoined on him or them by this act, he or they shall respectively forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction, and shall also be removed from office.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said clerks to record the proceedings of the said board of assessors, and to enter on the record the names of such of the assessors as may appear at the meeting of the said board of assessors for the purposes of this act. And if any assessor shall fail to attend such general meeting his absence shall be noted on the said record, and he shall, for every day he may be absent therefrom, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the United States. And if any assessor shall fail or neglect to furnish the said board of assessors with the lists of valuation and enumeration of each assessment district within his collection district within three days after the time appointed as aforesaid for such general meeting of the said board of assessors, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for the use of the United States, and moreover shall forfeit his compensation as assessor. And it shall be the duty of the clerks of the said board of assessors to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury an extract of the minutes of the board, showing such failures or neglect, which shall be sufficient evidence of the forfeiture of such compensation to all intents and purposes: *Provided always*, That it shall be in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to exonerate such assessor or assessors from the forfeiture of the said compensation, in whole or in part, as to him shall appear just and equitable.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said board of assessors shall not, within three days after the first meeting thereof as aforesaid, be furnished with all the lists of valuation of the several collection districts within the state, they shall nevertheless proceed to make out the equalization and apportionment by this act directed, and they shall assign to such counties and state districts the valuation lists of which shall not have been furnished as aforesaid, as they shall deem just and right; and the valuation thus made to such counties and state districts by the board of assessors shall be final, and the proper quota of direct tax shall be and is hereby declared to be imposed thereon accordingly.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said board of assessors diligently and carefully to consider and examine the said lists of valuation, and they shall have power to revise, adjust, and equalize the valuation of property in any county or state district, by adding thereto, or deducting therefrom, such a rate per centum as shall, under the valuation of the several counties and state districts, be just and equitable: *Provided*, The relative valuation of property in the same county shall not be changed, unless manifest error or imperfection shall appear in any of the lists of valuation, in which case the said board of assessors shall have power to correct the same, as to them shall appear just and right. And if, in consequence of any revisal, change, and alteration of the said valuation, any inequality shall be produced in the apportionment of the said direct tax to the several states as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report the same to Congress, to the intent that provision may be made by law for rectifying such inequality.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted* That as soon as the said board of assessors shall have completed the adjustment and equalization of the valuation aforesaid, they shall proceed to apportion to each county and state district its proper quota of direct tax, and to certify the same to the collectors of the several districts, and after and make the same in all respects conformable to the apportionment aforesaid by the said board of assessors; and the said assessors, respectively, shall make out lists containing the sums to be collected by the collectors of the several districts in every object of taxation in and for each collection district; which lists shall contain the name of each person residing within the said district, owning or having the care or superintendence of property liable to taxation under this act, and the amount of the tax, when such person or persons are known, together with the sums payable by each; and where there is any property within any collection district liable to the payment of the said tax, not owned or under the lands or other property of any such person resident therein, there shall be a separate list of such property, specifying the sum payable, and the names of the respective proprietors where known. And the said assessors shall furnish to the collectors of the several collection districts, respectively, within thirty-five days after the appointment is completed as aforesaid, a certified copy of such list or lists for their proper collection districts, and in default of performance of the duties enjoined on the board of assessors and assessors, respectively, by this act, they shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction, and shall also be removed from office.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to the several assessors and assistant assessors, for their services under this act, to each assessor two dollars per day for every day actually employed in the discharge of the duties hereby enumerated, and giving the necessary instructions to the assistant assessors for the valuation, and three dollars per day for every day employed in hearing appeals, revising valuations, and making out lists aforesaid, and to each assistant assessor, for the time employed in ascertaining the names of the persons and the number of the dwelling-houses taxable persons contained in the tax-list, as delivered by him to said board of assessors; to each assistant assessor, two dollars for every day actually employed in collecting lists and making the same fair and correct, and ready for the said purpose to be certified by the assessor and approved by the commissioner of taxes, and one dollar for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax-lists, as completed and delivered by him to the assessor; and the clerk of the board of assessors, and of the assessors, as aforesaid, for every day's actual attendance at said board the sum of three dollars, and for traveling to and from the place designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, ten cents for each mile, by the most direct and usual route, and the clerks of said board, two dollars for every day's actual attendance thereon. And the said board of assessors, and said assessors, respectively, shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for stationery, and blank-books used in the execution of their duties; and the compensation fees specified shall be in full for all expenses not otherwise particularly authorized, and shall be paid at the Treasury, and such amount as shall be required for such payment is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the said collector, on receiving a list, as aforesaid, from the said assessors, respectively, shall subscribe three receipts; one of which shall be given on a full and correct copy of such list, which list shall be delivered by him to the assistant assessor of the respective collection district, and shall be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same; and the other two receipts shall be given on aggregate statements of the lists aforesaid, exhibiting the gross amount of the valuation in each county or state district contained in the collection district, one of which aggregate statements and receipts shall be transmitted to the Secretary, and the other to the First Controller of the Treasury.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That each collector, before receiving any list, as aforesaid, for collection, shall give bond, with one or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury, in the amount of the taxes assessed in the lists transmitted for collection, to be by him appointed; which bond shall be payable to the United States, with condition for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office according to law, and particularly for the due collection and payment of all moneys assessed upon such district, and the said bond shall be delivered by the collector, in the manner above provided for, to the Secretary of the Treasury to report the same to Congress, to the intent that provision may be made by law for rectifying such inequality.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted* That as soon as the said board of assessors shall have completed the adjustment and equalization of the valuation aforesaid, they shall proceed to apportion to each county and state district its proper quota of direct tax, and to certify the same to the collectors of the several districts, and after and make the same in all respects conformable to the apportionment aforesaid by the said board of assessors; and the said assessors, respectively, shall make out lists containing the sums to be collected by the collectors of the several districts in every object of taxation in and for each collection district; which lists shall contain the name of each person residing within the said district, owning or having the care or superintendence of property liable to taxation under this act, and the amount of the tax, when such person or persons are known, together with the sums payable by each; and where there is any property within any collection district liable to the payment of the said tax, not owned or under the lands or other property of any such person resident therein, there shall be a separate list of such property, specifying the sum payable, and the names of the respective proprietors where known. And the said assessors shall furnish to the collectors of the several collection districts, respectively, within thirty-five days after the appointment is completed as aforesaid, a certified copy of such list or lists for their proper collection districts, and in default of performance of the duties enjoined on the board of assessors and assessors, respectively, by this act, they shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction, and shall also be removed from office.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to the several assessors and assistant assessors, for their services under this act, to each assessor two dollars per day for every day actually employed in the discharge of the duties hereby enumerated, and giving the necessary instructions to the assistant assessors for the valuation, and three dollars per day for every day employed in hearing appeals, revising valuations, and making out lists aforesaid, and to each assistant assessor, two dollars for every day actually employed in collecting lists and making the same fair and correct, and ready for the said purpose to be certified by the assessor and approved by the commissioner of taxes, and one dollar for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax-lists, as completed and delivered by him to the assessor; and the clerk of the board of assessors, and of the assessors, as aforesaid, for every day's actual attendance at said board the sum of three dollars, and for traveling to and from the place designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, ten cents for each mile, by the most direct and usual route, and the clerks of said board, two dollars for every day's actual attendance thereon. And the said board of assessors, and said assessors, respectively, shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for stationery, and blank-books used in the execution of their duties; and the compensation fees specified shall be in full for all expenses not otherwise particularly authorized, and shall be paid at the Treasury, and such amount as shall be required for such payment is hereby appropriated.

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The Pro-Slavery Rebellion.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Preparations for the Impending Struggle.

A few days since, the Secretary of War made a requisition upon the Governors of the loyal states for all the regiments, or parts of regiments, that have been enlisted for the war, ordering them to be forwarded to Washington with all possible dispatch. It was supposed by some that this order originated in an apprehension that the capital was in immediate danger from an attack of the enemy; but the rumors to this effect are believed to be unfounded. That the enemy has meditated, and may still meditate such an attack, is doubtless true; but the Union forces already on the Potomac are believed to be sufficient to defeat his designs. The plan of Gen. Beauregard is, no doubt, to throw a force across the Potomac above or below Washington—perhaps at both points simultaneously—and, by the aid of secessionists in Maryland, cut off communication with the North, and rush upon the capital at its weakest point.

The response of the people of the North to the requisition of the Secretary of War has been very cheering. From this city it is probable that eight regiments will move during the week, including the Anderson Zouaves, the Long Island Volunteers, N. Y. Chasseurs, Cameron Rifles, Ira Harris Guard, Lincoln Cavalry, Washington Grays, and the 55th regiment—Garde Lafayette. From Massachusetts, five regiments are to go this week. Ten companies went from Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday. A battery of artillery, consisting of six pieces and 156 men, from Hudson county, N. J., also went on Tuesday. In Washington the best feeling prevails, and all the soldiers are impatient for the threatened approach of the enemy. Ample precautions are taken to guard against surprise, and to frustrate the plans of the rebels. The Potomac flotilla has been increased by the addition of six or eight vessels and a number of launches. Arms and equipments in abundance, together with millions of rations, await the troops now moving, and soon to move to Washington from the North. The camps across the Potomac are put in complete order, and all women, married and unmarried, have been sent away. Everything denotes energy and confidence.

Terrible Battle in Missouri.—Gen. Lyon Killed.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., the Union forces under Gen. Lyon, numbering only 5,500, gave battle, near Springfield, Mo., to a body of more than 20,000 rebels under Generals McCulloch and Price. The rebels were again and again repulsed and driven back by the gallant Union men from Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas, but the latter were too few in number to win a victory, and so, after a battle which lasted from 6 to 11 A.M., and after their brave commander, Gen. Lyon, had been killed, they retreated to Springfield to avoid being outflanked. The reports of the battle exhibit evidences of undaunted bravery on the part of the Union troops. Gen. Lyon fell while leading a bayonet charge of Iowa troops. The enemy, notwithstanding their superior numbers, were so badly cut up that they made no attempt to follow the Union men upon their retirement. Major Sturgis took command after Gen. Lyon fell. The loss on our side is estimated at 200 killed and 700 wounded. The rebel loss is estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000. Our men took 400 horses and 69 prisoners. Major Sturgis believing himself too weak to hold Springfield, and fearing the enemy would outflank him, retired to Rolla.

The rebels designed to push on to St. Louis, evidently expecting to take the city. Gen. Fremont promptly declared martial law, and it is hoped that his energy and promptness will enable him to hold the place against a superior force.

A new movement is commenced in Missouri which promises, when perfected, to enable the loyalists to stand alone, and keep down the rebels without the aid of Federal bayonets from abroad. Union men in every county are to be organized, armed, and enlisted for service within the state during the continuance of the war. The organization will be systematic and efficient, including the requisite proportion of artillery, cavalry, sharpshooters, and pioneers. It is already commenced in several of the counties, and at an early day will embrace 25,000 men, forming a corps sufficient to keep the rebels in check when the regiments which Missouri has already furnished for the regular service shall leave the state to accompany the Grand Army down the Mississippi.

Arrest of a Rebel Loan Agent.

Among the passengers who arrived at this port on the 14th inst., in the steamer Persia, was Thomas S. Serrill, who, on the passage from England, boasted that he had been to that country to contract a loan for the Southern Confederacy, and had in his possession, as the result of his mission, £40,000 in Bank of England notes. Information having been given to the police, Mr. Serrill was arrested, and the money of which he had boasted found on his person. By direction of the authorities at Washington he was sent to Fort Lafayette for safe-keeping. He is a native of Pennsylvania, was formerly a cotton-broker in Philadelphia, but has resided for some years in New Orleans, and married there.

Camps of Rendezvous and Instruction.

An order has been issued from the War Department establishing camps of rendezvous and instruction at New York, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati. Every volunteer is to be mustered in as soon as enrolled, and sent to the camp of rendezvous as soon as mustered in, the expense of transportation to be borne by the Government. The War Department reserves the right to attach soldiers or companies to other regiments, in case that for which they were enrolled be not ready at the time fixed.

Arrest of a Rebel Bearer of Dispatches.

On Wednesday, 14th inst., a dispatch was received in this city from Washington, advising the United States officers of this city to be on the alert for a Mr. Robert Muir, who left Charleston, South Carolina, a few days since, and directing that he be taken into custody, as they had received information which led them to believe he was a bearer of dispatches from Jeff. Davis to the British Government. A full description of Muir was also given, and during the forenoon John Young and a number of other detectives proceeded to Jersey City, and stationed themselves on the Cunard dock, where they could watch the steamer and the movements of those on board.

A few minutes before the Africa sailed, a gentleman, fully answering the description, was seen to go on board. Shortly afterward a messenger was sent by the officers to his state-room, who informed him that his presence was required on the dock.

Mr. Muir soon made his appearance, and was taken into custody. He was very indignant at the treatment, and demanded his release. Mr. Muir is a cousin of the British Consul at New Orleans, and a resident of Charleston, S. C. He was brought to this city, and taken to Police Headquarters. His trunks were removed from the steamer, and taken charge of by the police. It is said that several papers were found upon his person, showing that he was a bearer of dispatches from the rebels. Mr. Muir is about forty years of age, of very fine address, and has been in the country but little over a year.

Mutiny in the Seventy-Ninth.

The alleged violation of a promise that they should visit their friends, and an alleged unwillingness to go into Sickles's brigade, induced four hundred of the men of the 79th, at Washington, to flatly refuse to strike their tents on Wednesday morning, 14th inst., when the order to move camp was given.

The non-commissioned officers took from the men their arms, struck the tents, and placed the tents and muskets in wagons and sent them off. Of the whole regiment, only one hundred, including the musicians, obeyed their colonel. These confined the mutineers to the limits of the broken-up camp. The city was painfully excited by the movement of a regiment of cavalry, a battalion of regular infantry, and a battery of three guns to the neighborhood of the mutiny.

On being surrounded by these troops, the men obeyed an order to fall into line of march. It was necessary to handcuff three only. An order was then read, reciting their many acts of insubordination, and the long forbearance of the Government, and declaring that their leaders would be dealt with according to the rules of war. The ringleaders, about seventy in number, were then named, disarmed, placed in the center of a hollow square, and marched to the guard-house. The rest of the regiment were then marched over the bridge to Virginia.

Two squadrons of cavalry, six companies of the 3d infantry, and a battery of artillery were used. The regiment marched two minutes after the order was given. By order of Gen. McClellan the colors of the regiment were taken away, to be restored when their misconduct shall be effaced. His orders were that every man refusing to obey the commanding officer should be shot down.

Fears of Slave Insurrection.

A correspondent of *The Tribune*, writing from Weldon, N. C., Aug. 3d, says:

"The negroes, whose cunning and duplicity are wonderful, have a pretty fair idea of what is going on, and only await the word to work fearful mischief. Somehow or other, by some secret telegraph which cannot be detected, whatever one learns is speedily communicated to the rest. They hang about groups of whites, their countenances unutterably stolid, or grinning with stupid indifference, as if they neither heard nor understood, and catch up everything that is said. They all know of the negro Tillman and his deeds, and they recollect Fremont and John Brown. Indeed, their opportunities for getting information are vastly better than those of the poorer class of whites. So ubiquitous are the negroes in a Southern household, that neither the table, the parlor, nor the sleeping-room has any secrets from them, and they are remarkably shrewd at drawing inferences. Many masters, with infatuated and idiotic folly, have actually called their slaves together and given them long pretended 'explanations' of the pending troubles, and told them bugbear stories of what the Abolitionists in 'Old Abe's' army would do to them if they ever got them in their clutches. But a slave is not so gullible as what is known in the South as a 'mean white man,' (who may be imposed upon in this way,) and he sees through a lie as well as anybody, though he has sense enough to disguise his unbelief and not 'let on' that he knows better. So ripe already are these pariahs of labor for revolt, that a Nat Turner would now succeed, and the miserable failure of '31 would be, in '61, an inevitable triumph. That this trying crisis of the 'institution' will pass without a Spartacus I do not believe. Meanwhile, patrol duty is diligently performed, night and day, and the strictest vigilance is sedulously exercised; and yet there are frequent reciprocal butcheries of whites and blacks, and continual slave escapades, some of the fugitives being caught after much trouble, but most of them eluding all search. The swamps which cover fully one-tenth part of the state, with its nearly fifty thousand square miles, afford an impenetrable covert to the runaway. I have heard of a case, near Plymouth, where a gang of negroes was accidentally discovered in a marsh, within six miles of town, some of whom had disappeared thirteen years before. Not long ago, a planter named Woodruff, living in Northampton county, near here on the railroad, was murdered by his slaves. In Bertie county, a Mr Askew, a bachelor, fell a victim to a conspiracy of between thirty and forty negroes, (as appeared by the confession of one of those implicated,) who, after brutally killing him with an ax, set fire to his house, in the ashes of which his blackened remains were found next day."

Latest from Missouri.

Our news from Missouri is important. It is said that Warsaw, Bolivar, and Ocolo, in the southwestern portion of the state, have been occupied by rebel troops belonging to the army of Gen. Price. It is also said that others of the rebels in that state have taken possession of four towns in Pettis county. Jefferson City was thought to be in danger of an attack. Gen. Price had issued a lying proclamation to the people of Missouri, declaring that the rebel army under his command was raised only for the protection of their "homes and firesides;" that this army has just routed and scattered far and wide the forces which the "usurper at Washington" has sent for their subjugation; that he will protect all good citizens in the exercise of their rights, provided they go quietly home; and that any one recognizing the provisional Government of the state will be treated as an enemy. Guerilla bands are scouring the western part of Missouri. A railroad train going from Syracuse to Jefferson City, and having on board 250 United States regulars, was fired upon from behind a woodpile and a thicket of bushes. Thirty shots were fired, killing one man and wounding several others. At Charleston, Mo., on Monday, a skirmish took place between 250 National troops and 600 rebels, resulting in the rout of the latter with the loss of 40 killed and 17 prisoners. The loss on our side was one killed.

Reported Capture of the Privateer Sumter.

By the arrival of the schooner Hannibal, Captain Wentworth, at this port from St. Thomas, we learn that news was received at St. Thomas on the 3d of August, that the rebel privateer Sumter had been captured by one of our men-of-war, said to be the Niagara. This report was received by a steamer which had arrived at St. Thomas from Curacoa.

It is stated that the Sumter had lost a man in Curacoa, and being unable to find him left for a cruise, to return in a few days. Meantime an American man-of-war came into port, and lay in wait for her. When the Sumter returned she fell into the hands of our frigate, and was at last dates lying in the port with a Union flag flying.

Various Incidents.

—The Government has no official advices that other than half-breeds from the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi had entered the Confederate military service. The forts there having been evactuated by the United States troops, the Indians disposed to be loyal have been intimidated by the Disunionists, or deceived by promises depending on the future for fulfillment. Outside of the above-named Indian territory, the aborigines, so far as the Government is advised, have not risen against our authority, the occasional and characteristic outbreaks being confined to themselves, owing to the fact of the absence of the Federal troops to hold them in check.

—The Secretary of State, on the receipt of the intelligence that the privateer Sumter was permitted to enter the port of Curacoa, West Indies, ordered the immediate removal of Moses Jesurun, the American Consul at that port, and appointed Richard E. Morse of Iowa in his place.

—Brig.-Gen Sumner, commanding the military division of the Pacific, has officially informed Flag-Officer Montgomery, as well as this Government, of the existence of a report that Col. Van Dorn, of the Secession army, has been seen at the head of 1,300 men, on the road between San Antonio and El Paso, from which it is feared an attempt to subjugate Lower California may be contemplated by the Secessionists. Capt. Montgomery, in his instructions to the subordinate officers, says this must not be allowed if it is in our power to prevent it.

—Brigadier-General Anderson dined with the President a few days since. He will take command in Kentucky so soon as his health is restored.

—Twenty confiscated negroes have been taken to the Washington Navy Yard by the Resolute, and set at work there.

—A Secessionist from Nashville says that on Tuesday the military authorities on the Northern Tennessee line searched the passengers coming Northward, and took money from them amounting to $9,000.

—The Union State Convention nominated Augustus G. Bradford as candidate for Governor of Maryland. He is an unconditional and uncompromising Union man, as firm and reliable as Gov. Hicks.

—Reliable private advices from Texas, dated the 23d, represent the Union sentiment as rather on the increase, and this becomes evident as the true state of the agitation is better understood; and further, that it would extensively be manifested should Federal protection be afforded against the oppressions of the Disunionists.

—A new military organization, called the "Fremont Reserve," with its headquarters in Chicago, is about to be inaugurated throughout the Northwest. It will embrace upward of fifty thousand men, who, without abandoning their ordinary avocations, will be thoroughly organized, armed, and drilled, and ready, should the exigencies of the war require it, to be called into the field at a moment's notice. A committee from the loyal citizens of Chicago waited upon Gen. Fremont and proposed the plan, which meets with his warm approval, and will be carried out without delay.

—Pierce Butler, formerly the husband of Fanny Kemble Butler, and who some time since sold several hundred slaves at the South, has been arrested at Philadelphia on a charge of treason. He has long been known as a Democratic politician of the most inveterate pro-slavery type, and is believed to have been in sympathy and correspondence with the rebels. Mr. Butler was the man who led the opposition to Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, by which that faithful minister was driven from the pulpit of the Church of the Epiphany.

—Daniel S. Dickenson, sometimes called "the old war-horse of Democracy," made a speech the other day in Wyomiug county, Pa., in which he declared himself inflexibly opposed to any compromise with treason, and in favor of putting down the rebellion by the strong arm of war. Referring to Mr. Linco n's alleged usurpations, about which the "peace men" raise such a howl, he said he was not quite sure that Jeff. Davis & Co. had quite conformed to the Constitution, he said:

"I know not whether Mr. Lincoln has observed the Constitution; indeed, for the purpose of resisting the rebellion, I care not. It may be, however, that he has seemed to be in good faith attempting to put down the rebellion. He has not done all things as I would have done them, because I would have multiplied his men by about four, and where he has struck one blow I would have struck a dozen. (Laughter and cheering.) Therefore I do not agree with him in that respect. When the day comes we can have a settlement with him, for he is to be held with all other officers to a strict account. But I would not do even that under the smoke of an enemy's guns."

In reference to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus he said: "If I had possession of a traitor, and no other remedy would arrest treachery, I would suspend the writ, and the individual, too."

—Major-General Wool has assumed command at Fortress Monroe. Gen. Butler's destination is not known to the public.

—Recent arrivals at Fortress Monroe bring information that the state of Georgia has recalled her forces from Virginia to suppress insurrection at home.

Sacrifice of Property.—A Utah correspondent of *The St. Louis Republican* says that Fort Crittenden has been disposed of by auction, and that almost everything had been sold to the civilians for next to nothing. Property which cost five millions of dollars has not brought one hundred thousand.

A London View of the Defeat.—The defeat of the North shuts the door to compromise or to acquiescence on any terms the South can offer. The Union is bound to conquer now. The spirit of New England and the Northwest will rise to the occasion; and we of the old race, tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall not be surprised if our kinsmen never rest until they have turned defeat into victory.—*Daily News.*

Advance of Freight on the Lakes.—On Friday last, the freight on wheat, from Chicago to Buffalo, advanced from 7 cents to 14 cents per bushel.

Patriotic.—J. Scott Harrison refuses to accept the nomination of the Ohio secession Democracy, and *The Cincinnati Commercial* vouches for his loyalty.

A New Route to North Carolina.—A New York merchant was applied to a few days since, by a resident of North Carolina, to ship goods, which he had purchased, through a South-street house, who would send them to Bermuda, and thence run them into the ports of North Carolina. The merchant patriotically refused. Never before it is true that that route is selected by some shippers, and considerable success has attended the transportation of goods via the Bermudas British and West India Islands. The game will be "played out" ere long.

English Sagacity.—*The London Advertiser* asserts that they are assured by some persons, that the Northern States of America have made an agreement, by which it is intended to ignore all blockades, and to put vessels off the ports to collect the dues on the part of the North against all traders. This would be tantamount to piracy.

The Cumberland Canal.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now in good condition, from dam No. 6 to Alexandria; but, according to *The Cumberland Telegraph*, navigation is still obstructed between Cumberland and the former place, in consequence of a heavy break in the embankment, twenty-five miles east of this place, and a heavy slide of rock five miles further down at the tunnel. A large force is engaged in clearing away these obstructions, and it is confidently expected these heavy repairs will be completed within at most, ten days, when navigation along the whole line will once more be resumed, and activity will take the place of gloom and stagnation among us.

Great apprehensions have all along been felt from the Virginians at and near the points where the repairs are now being made, but we are advised the President has succeeded in establishing a good understanding among the people along the line on the Virginia side, and that they will not further interrupt it hereafter.

No more Firing on Pickets.—It is said that our Colonel McCunn and Captain Jones of the 1st regiment Virginia cavalry, have agreed to avoid shooting at each other's pickets. The proposition came from Captain Jones. Since the agreement the pickets of the two camps have been within talking distance of one another.

The Blockading Fleet.—The Navy Department has two steamers employed in the service of supplying the ships engaged in blockading with fresh provisions, ice, etc. One of these steamers leaves the Brooklyn Navy Yard every fortnight. They are armed, so as to take care of any privateer they may chance to meet. The supplies which they carry are essential to keep up the health and vigor of the blockading fleet, which is constantly at sea, and cannot run into port for fresh provisions.

These steamers also furnish a way by which our men, engaged in the blockade, can be communicated with by their relatives and friends on shore. Letters and packages addressed to them, describing the vessel they are in, will be regularly forwarded by the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who will receive all such letters and packages as may be sent to him for that purpose.

Gen. McClellan's Command.—The consolidation of the four departmental commands of Gens. Mansfield, McDowell, Banks, and Dix into a single command, under Major-General McClellan, will give greater efficiency to the large army which this energetic soldier has so well organized out of chaos. He is a marvel of energy and of careful, all-seeing labor.

The Southwestern Blockade.—A dispatch from Louisville, on the 15th, says:

"For two or three nights past, wagons supposed to contain munitions of war, including powder, have gone from here in the direction of Tennessee. For two nights the surveyor's posse were overpowered. Last night the posse was increased, but the wagons were attended by cavalry and got away. Measures are taken to prevent similar occurrences in future."

Value of Slaves.—In the cotton states the value of slaves has not much decreased by the war. *The Charleston Mercury* of the 2d reports a sale at which "Tenah, an elderly woman, a child's nurse, sold for $240, cash; Binkey, aged woman, for $365, cash; Celia, a woman about 27 years old, lame, for $605, cash; Grace, about 30 years old, with her child 7 years old, for $1,170, half cash, balance in one year; Eliza, 28 years old, with five children, oldest 8 years, youngest 10 months, at $2,400, half cash, balance in one year."

Commercial and Financial.

THE DANGERS OF DELAY.

While we are not in the slightest degree disposed to indulge in a fault-finding spirit, in regard to the action of the Government, we believe it to be both right and expedient to give expression to the popular uneasiness at what seems to be its want of energy. It is impossible not to recognize the difference between the two parties to the war, in the method of conducting it, the thoroughness of the measures adopted, and the zeal and efficiency with which they are carried out. The ready answer always is to any criticism upon the action of the Federal Administration, that, considering the time it has had to work in, it has shown great activity and readiness in accomplishing so much. Those who urge this plea do not seem to consider that the insurgents, while laboring under the disability and stigma of rebellion, with divisions among the people to whom they must look for support, with a population of less than half that of their antagonists, without the prestige and power of an established government—poor in men, poorer in money—almost destitute of manufactures, with no trade of their own, and generally without those resources which make a nation wealthy and independent, have brought into the field an army before which ours has made an ignominious flight. Nor has their superiority been less on sea than on land. While they are not a maritime people, depending hitherto for their carrying trade almost exclusively upon the North and foreign nations, without a navy, without a commercial marine, without ship-yards, and without sailors, they set our pretended blockade at defiance, sweep the seas with piratical vessels, and have become the terror of all peaceable traders sailing under the American flag. These are facts which cannot be gainsaid, and it is worse than useless to try to wink them out of sight. If the South is thus zealous and energetic in defense of what it believes to be its right to perpetuate and spread the system of slavery into regions where it does not and ought not to exist, the North, so much its superior in wealth, in power, in population, in resources, and in the moral strength of its position, should, at least, show an equal energy in defending its own right to political freedom. It is a fact which may alarm if it does not discourage us, that the Secretary of the Treasury spends three days in counsel with the capitalists of the principal commercial city of the country, where money is hawked about at 3 or 4 per cent., before he succeeds in obtaining a committee to devise some means of supplying the wants of the Government. There is a poverty worse than the emptiness of the military chest, or a scarcity in the Commissary Department, and that misfortune has overtaken us. But we do not believe that its cause rests with the people. They are rich in faith in a good cause, and in the courage to uphold it. But they need representatives and executors of their will.

We do not say this with any purpose of embarrassing the Government or shaking public confidence therein; far from it. We trust the President and the Cabinet are at length fully aroused to the magnitude of the crisis into which the country is precipitated, and are fully aware of how entirely they may rely upon the intelligence and the determination of the people. They *must* recognize the true relations of things, or the nation perishes. The treacherous friends of the South among us are pouring their insidious counsels of peace into the ears of the people, and peace now means a cowardly recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or a compromise which shall surrender all those rights which we have spent already hundreds of millions in treasure, a year's incalculable prosperity, and much precious blood for the privilege of contending for. We can no more afford now to submit to an ignoble peace than we can afford longer to play at war.

Nowhere has our want of activity and energy been so disastrous and mistaken as in the matter of blockade. It was a blunder at the outset to announce a blockade at all, as our true policy was to shut up, as we had a perfect right to do, all ports of entry on our cost likely to be used by the insurgents to aid and abet insurrection. No foreign Government had the right, or would have ventured to complain of this enforcement of revenue laws, while they do reserve the right, under the law of nations, to disregard a blockade that is not made effective by an armed fleet. We could rightfully resent by diplomacy or by force an infringement of law, while we become the aggressor, and therefore so far in the wrong, if we resist the infringement of a blockade which we have failed to make effective, and which no foreign power is under any obligation to regard. But having chosen the alternative, the only course left us is to insure the blockade against being broken by making it unquestionable. So far we have failed in this utterly. How long a mere proclamation will be regarded, is merely a question of time and of good-nature on the part of other nations. The possibilities are such that we cannot wisely disregard them.

The consequences in our domestic troubles are already very serious. A reasonable degree of activity three months ago would have rendered it impossible that a single one of Jeff. Davis's pirates should have ever got to sea. Not only have many done so and swept the coast from Maine to the Gulf, but time has been allowed to the rebels to fit out many more which no doubt will be in blue water before we shall have force enough off Southern ports to prevent their egress. These three months have been to them of incalculable value, not only for what they have done but for what they may do. We have a difficulty to meet of our own creating, and the force to overcome it must be all the greater. It is not only that we must prevent pirates getting to sea, but we must have ships enough to clear the ocean of those who are there already.

Nor is it in the matter of pirates alone that our dilatoriness has worked us great loss. We have left to the rebels the opportunity of an uninterrupted trade, which they have not been backward in availing themselves of, while they must have been amused at the fatuity or blindness which permitted it. Our largest blockading force has been off Hampton Roads, with the ostensible purpose of cutting off all import and export trade with Norfolk and Richmond, and so with the rest of Virginia. It was as if a man should bar and bolt the front door of his house, and take the back door off its hinges. An uninterrupted trade has all the time been going on between Baltimore and the little village of Shelltown, on the Potomac, in Maryland, but within a hundred yards of the Virginia line, whence cargoes in any quantity could be conveyed within the rebel state as leisure and opportunity offered. It is only within a week that any measures have been taken to close this channel of communication. A still more important opening has been and is still left unclosed to the southward. Norfolk is open to the sea, when not in a state of blockade, not only by James River, but through a channel connecting the waters of Elizabeth River with Albermarle Sound. The Dismal Swamp Canal also opens into this Sound, and by several ports upon its shores, a large portion of southeastern Virginia and northern North Carolina is open to the sea. This important fact seems to have been entirely overlooked, and while the fleet at Hampton Roads has been supposed to be cutting off all intercourse with that region, it has been barring up the front door, trade has crept round uninterruptedly to the back, and gone in at Albemarle Sound.

Nor are these the only places on the coast which have been left equally unguarded, and which, without doubt, have been in the same way availed of by the traitors to supply themselves with arms, ammunition, and all other articles of trade necessary for the support of soldier and civilian. Were the country without ships, the neglect could be palliated, but a single month would have sufficed any time since April to have sent to sea from Northern ports a fleet of two or three hundred vessels, sufficiently armed, and of all sizes, from schooners to clipper-ships, now lying idle at the wharves, which would have so effectually guarded the whole Southern coast that there would have been neither egress nor ingress. It is to be hoped that in the new activity manifested at Washington within the last fortnight, this arm of service will not be forgotten. Capt. Fox, the recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has a large field in which to distinguish himself and win the gratitude of the commercial community.

THE LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, after a prolonged discussion, came to an understanding on Thursday of last week, as to a National Loan. By the arrangement entered into by the parties, there is to be an immediate issue of Treasury notes, dated Aug. 15, 1861, and bearing interest from that date at 7.30 per cent., to the amount of $50,000,000. The banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia divide this loan among them according to their capital, New York assuming $30,000,000; Boston, $15,000,000; and Philadelphia, $5,000,000; the amount to be called for by the department at Washington in such sums and at such times as shall be mutually convenient. The banks have the privilege of taking at par an additional fifty millions on the 15th of October, giving notice of their intention to the department on the 1st of October, and another fifty millions on the 15th of December, by giving notice on the 1st of that month of such intention, unless such amount shall have been previously subscribed as a national loan. It is understood and agreed that no other Government stocks, bonds, or notes shall be paid out or negotiated except those payable on demand, and the Oregon war loan, until Feb. 1, 1862, should the associates take the fifty millions in October, and the same sum in December; or there shall be no such issue by the department till Dec. 15, 1861, should the associates take only the fifty millions in October, or till the 15th of that month if they take only the first fifty millions. The Government, however, reserves the right to negotiate a loan in Europe, or a national loan by subscription. Ten per cent. of the first fifty millions is to be paid immediately to the Assistant Treasurer in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, the residue to be placed to the credit of the Government on the books of the banks, to be drawn for, as before stated, when needed. An appeal is to be made to the people for subscriptions to the national loan in sums of $50 and upwards, the interest of 7.30 per cent. being one cent per day on $50, payable annually in New York, (on sums above $50, the interest is payable semi-annually). The subscriptions to the national loan are to be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury, and so much as shall be necessary shall be applied to reimburse the associate banks for their subscriptions.

Such are the main features of the arrangement. That the banks of the three cities are quite able to render this aid to the Government, there is and has been no doubt, as they were never in a stronger condition than at this moment. That they have responded so promptly and with such entire unanimity to the call of the Government for aid, is the best proof that could be given of their entire confidence in the credit and stability of the Government, of their sympathy in the struggle in which it is engaged, and their determination to give it their most hearty support. As an indication of public sentiment it is exceedingly cheering, as of any people the capitalists are always the most cautious and the most sensitive, and of capitalists moneyed corporations, and especially banks, are the last to be moved by a popular impulse. The influence at home in strengthening public confidence is very great; it will be still greater abroad, where it will be regarded as a pledge of the capital of the country to sustain the Government in its task of suppressing domestic insurrection. It will be understood that this is no outbreak of a merely popular enthusiasm, but the result of the careful calculation and consideration of events and possibilities made by conservative and cautious men, who are held responsible for powers intrusted to them by the whole community. We regard this deliberate act of the banks as having all the more weight, and being all the more an evidence of the patriotic motives by which they are governed, that they should negotiate a loan in spite of the obstacle thrown in the way by Congress, by limiting the loan to par. But for that feature of the bill we presume Mr. Chase and the bankers would have come to terms in as many hours as, under the circumstances, it took them days.

It remains for the people to support the banks. Capitalists, great and small, should show their confidence in the stability and credit of the Government and the judgment of the bankers by a free and generous subscription to the national loan. At no moment since the breaking out of the insurrection have the necessities of the Government been greater than at this.

The Government have plenty of men and plenty of money—a righteous cause, and a glorious stimulus: it only needs a policy of energy and corresponding wisdom in the use of the forces at their command to bring about a victorious issue to Freedom and Union.

The whole world consitute a cloud of witnesses to the contest which can only have the desired end of re-establishment of our liberties.

THE BANKS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

At the meeting of Boston banks, in relation to the Government loan, where the proposition to take $10,000,000 of the loan—the other $5,000,000 to be divided among the banks of other New England cities—Hon. Wm. Gray, who has been an active member of the Boston Delegation here, referred to the state of public affairs as one that ought to engage their attention. The departments at Washington, he said, did not respond so readily to the will of the people as they should, that it was well known the Cabinet is not a unit, and that it is doubtful whether that singleness of purpose and efficient action exist, which the times demand. Mr. Gray suggested that as the banks had responded so patriotically in supplying the means to carry on the war, they had the right to advise those intrusted with its expenditure. Accordingly, the banks resolved that they expected the Government would, without regard to party or personal considerations, conduct affairs with vigor and all the other virtues which are traditionally supposed to belong to the administration of public affairs.

Whether this was precisely what Mr. Gray meant we have no means of knowing; but it seems to us that the Boston banks should have said either a great deal more than this or nothing at all. The remarks of Mr. Gray, to which the banks assent by the response they made, imply a very serious censure upon the Administration; and the public may well ask why these gentlemen, if they have so much reason to doubt the ability or the honesty of members of the Cabinet, should not have distinctly appealed to the President to make a change in the Cabinet. A covert attack is always more mischievous than an open one.

EFFECT OF THE LOAN.

The imparting of renewed confidence to the country by the successful negotiation of the Government loan, cannot be overestimated. It will not only give strength to the renewal of the contest, but it will give, and is giving already, a tone of health to the business of the fall season. Already is this seen in its incipiency. The war expenditure is heavy, but it will be spent at home, and give an impulse to the circulation, which has been reduced to a low ebb. The industry and enterprise of the country will measurably recover, though on a war basis; and prosperity and employment will return.

The advices from Europe are favorable to us, as it is clear that our grain and provisions will be wanted in large quantities for another year—the harvests being deficient in France, Great Britain, and Western Europe. The West must rise up under this influence, as our harvests again bless us with superabundance; and instead of sending specie abroad, we are likely to receive it thence, as long as the war lasts—a providential circumstance to assist us in carrying on this holy war to a successful termination. The sinews of war are abundant; let not the head or mind be wanting.

MONEY MARKET.

The tone and features of the market are without change. There is a great superabundance of supply, with great distrust. The bank commercial loans are in course of great and rapid contraction, and bank capital is running into Government securities—the Treasury 7.30 per cent. notes, the interest of which is payable half-yearly.

The specie in bank continues to increase, with daily added arrivals from Europe. This will be reduced a little by the payments made on Monday into the Treasury on account of the new Treasury notes—to be taken by the banks. The sum of $3,500,000 was so paid, being 10 per cent. on the $35,000 000 taken by the New York banks. The contraction of business is clearly shown in the smallness of the daily exchanges, which were only $13,483,000—the average of last week—against $22,934,000 for the corresponding week of last year. Call loans range from 3@6 per cent. The general rate is 5@6 per cent. The lower rates are for deposits pressed on brokers and others by their regular customers, whom they wish to oblige though not wanting the money.

Mercantile paper of first class is scarce. What offers is freely taken at 5@6 per cent.

The public subscriptions to the new 7.30 per cent. Treasury notes are now open, and the notes are being taken readily—the investment being an eligible one, and preferable to business paper in all cases where the money will not be wanted for two years. Foreign exchange was firmer for this week's steamer. Sixty-day sterling bills sold at 107¾, with 107⅝ asked, and good commercial bills at 106¾@107. Francs are 5.35@5.30. The importations are insignificant, while the exports are on the increase, namely:

Imports.	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$3,139,138	$3,446,119	$593,305
General merchandise	2,555,341	1,462,323	799,295
Total	$5 694.489	$4,9(8,442	$1,392 600
Previously reported	161,002,905	146,999,082	88,546,299
Since Jan. 1st	$166,697,394	$151,907,524	$87,938,893

Exports of Produce and Merchandise.			
For the week	$1,574,468	$1,894,058	$1,587,985
Previously reported	38,876 989	52,932,857	78,431,469
Since Jan 1st	$40,451,457	$54,826,915	$80,019,454

Exports of Specie.			
For the week	$1,594,933	$2,183,281	$700
Previously reported	42,243,246	30,428,516	3,154,260
Since Jan. 1st	$43,838,179	$32,611,797	$3,154,960

The exports amount for the week in value to $1,587,985, while the imports were only $1,392,600. The increase for the year since 1st January is $25,000,000, and decrease in imports $64,000,000. No wonder our receipts of specie are heavy.

The advance in the price of cotton is becoming serious. Parties are on here from Nicaragua seeking capitalists who will send out assorted cargoes in exchange for cotton to be brought here or taken to Liverpool. We learn that Messrs. Claflin-Mellen & Co. offer seventy cents on the dollar to their creditors on four, eight, and twelve months' notes, and with the prospect of the remaining thirty cents if, at the end, their assets will enable them, in the opinion of their creditors. If allowed to continue, they will pay in full with time.

The following statement compares the weekly average of the New York banks for the week ending on the dates named:

Week ending	Aug. 10, 1861.	Aug. 17, 1861.	Differences.	
Loans	$169,983,942	$108,717,434	Decrease	$1,266,508
Specie	48,630,116	49,733,990	Increase	1,103,874
Circulation	8,730,486	8,521,426	Decrease	209,056
Deposits	92,016,057	92,046,308	Decrease	40,777
Exchanges	13,402,889	13,433,140	Increase	30 251
Proportion of coin to liabilities	48 27-100	49 45-100	Increase	1 18-100

COMPARISON FOR THREE YEARS.

Week ending	Aug 17, 1861.	Aug. 18, 1860.	Aug. 20, 1859.
Loans	$108,717,434	$129,950,346	$117,990,199
Specie	49,733,990	21,008,701	21,403,448
Circulation	8,521,426	9,088,648	8,317,669
Deposits	92,046,308	82,756,116	73,200,910
Exchanges	13,433,140	22,964,355	18,038,889
Proportion of coin to liabilities	49 45-100	22 87-100	26 25-100

We hear of continued remittances to Liverpool of funds for keeping on American account.

STOCK MARKET.

The market is exceedingly dull, with lower prices than when we last wrote. The 6 per cent. notes taken for duties have risen, as the new issue of 7.30 are not available for that purpose. The 6 per cents have advanced from 96 to 98 per cent.

The 10@12 per cent. notes are lower, the period of their redemption drawing near.

The U. S. 6's of 1881 have been selling at 88 to 88¾.

The transactions in the border state stocks continue active in comparison with other dealings.

Railway bonds of the best class are in demand, but are not offered for sale; but railways stocks are heavy.

The determination of the banks to sustain the Government has had a strong influence on the public securities, and is wholly preventive of panic in any kind. All the spare money of the public will consequently be put into Government notes or stocks, and nothing for speculative purposes in the ordinary securities in the market.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the dry goods imports:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$3,139,138	$3,446,119	$593 305
Thrown on market	2,319,219	3,577,806	359,262
Since Jan. 1st.			
Entered at the port	$78,762,550	$69,436,365	$32,663,478
Thrown on market	78,514,067	69,424,259	30,167,320

We are glad to have to record at length a more attractive inquiry from the regular trade for fall goods, and the consequent opening of the season. Some large sales have been effected, and those commission houses whose standing has not been disturbed report a good commencement and better prospects. The successful negotiations of the Government with the banks, whose conduct is above all praise, have given boldness to dealers near by and at the West. Were other departments of the Administration managed with the skill, energy, and pure patriotism with which Mr. Secretary Chase manages his, there would be greater confidence and a greater trade. As it is, by borrowing $150,000,000 from capitalists and spending it, as he must do, the Secretary sets in motion a power of recuperation in trading circles that, combined with the steady receipt of gold for our exports, must revive activity in trade this very fall.

There is more buoyancy of tone, more hope in the future, which, unless Government commit some great blunder, insures a return of prosperity. What matters how much a nation owes, provided its productive power is equal to the repayment? It is not what a man or a nation owes, but what assets or resources he has to pay with.

The Government di bursesl arge sums for soldiers' and seamen's wages, for breadstuffs and provisions, for arms and ammunition, and for clothing, which must give returns both to the manufacturing and producing regions.

Cotton goods continue to rise in price from diminish